

The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)



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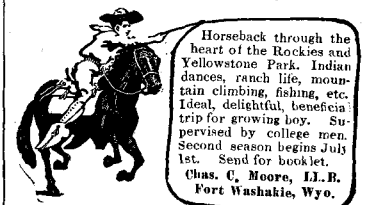
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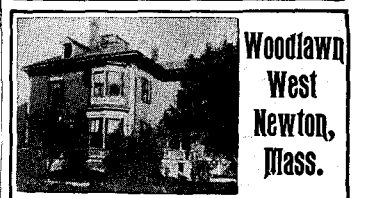


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NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1908

WHOLE NUMBER, 948

TOPICS OF THE DAY

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S VICTORY

"A VICTORY for law and order" is Governor Hughes's characterization of the final passage of his bills to prohibit gambling at the race-tracks in New York State. It is "primarily a triumph of the people of New York," says *The Evening Post* (Ind.), which adds that they owe their triumph and the upholding of their constitution to the splendid leadership of their Governor. "It will be a long time before a greater moral triumph is won in this State or a better leader sounds the call to arms." New York can now rejoice, says *The Post*, that in its attitude toward the race-track gamblers it no longer lags behind New Jersey, Missouri, Ohio, and the District of Columbia. Senator Otto G. Foelker, of Brooklyn, who in spite of his doctor's warnings rose from a sick-bed and endured a long and painful journey to cast the deciding vote for the reform measures, shares with Governor Hughes the special plaudits of the press.

In the extra session which passed the antigambling bills, as in the preceding regular session which defeated them, the fight was made in the Senate, where the final vote was 26 to 25. Without the support of Wallace, the new Senator from the Niagara-Orleans district, as well as the heroic devotion to duty shown by Senator Foelker, the outcome would have been reversed. As it is, the press agree that the result will add immensely to the prestige of the Governor, whose fight throughout has been without compromise and absolutely in the open. As the *New York Sun* (Ind.) puts it, "he forced a legislature hostile to him and to any change in the racing laws to adopt the measures he advocated, and he did this without bribing, bullying, or influencing Senators or Assemblymen in any improper or

questionable way." One great advantage which Mr. Hughes enjoys over most other leaders, says the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), is "the general and unquestioning belief in the unselfishness of his public purposes." New York needs him for another term, adds the same paper, which asks: "Where shall another be found to lead in the solution of the problems to which he has called attention and which press for solution as he has led in this fight to vindicate the honor of the State?"

By winning not only a victory, but a clean victory, says the *New York Globe* (Rep.), Governor Hughes has proved for the encouragement of reformers that "it is not necessary for the righteous cause to adopt the methods of unrighteousness." Of his methods *The Evening Mail* (Rep.), which led the newspaper fight on the Governor's side, has this to say:

"So far as New York is concerned, the Governor is an absolutely unique compound of force and fairness—a fairness that to the 'practical' politician seems gratuitous scrupulosity.

"Hughes has won his main battles. He might have won them more easily, if he had been careful only of the result and careless of the process. But the benefits he has secured have not been alloyed by methods that discounted or affronted the democratic principle, the representative system, the constitutional presumptions of popular government.

"He would not consider any man or measure with relation to any other man or measure. Every man stood on his own legs

so far as the Governor was concerned; every measure stood on its own foundation; every case stood or fell on its own merits as he conceived them. He would not hold up the bill of a recalcitrant legislator in order to constrain his action in another field. He would not proffer nor refuse patronage in order to secure support or discipline dissent. He would not make his office a clearing-house for political bargains. When thwarted by the legislature in



SENATOR FOELKER BEING ASSISTED TO THE CAPITOL.

Afterward Governor Hughes wrote to him: "I desire to express my appreciation of your heroic action in coming to the Senate this morning. Your courageous performance of duty at so grave a risk deserves the highest praise and will long be pointed to as a fine illustration of fidelity and patriotic devotion to the interests of the State"

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what he believed was to the public interest, his appeal was over the heads of Senators and Assemblymen, to the public, whose servants they were supposed to be."

The Times (Dem.) of the same city, reviewing the Governor's victory, points out that it is a victory for law and order "and something more." Thus:

"It not only enforces the will of the people, but vindicates the purity of the institutions they have established. Fourteen years ago they passed a prohibition upon race-track gambling. Influences into the nature of which it would be quite superfluous to inquire annulled their mandate through the enactment of a dishonest law that betrayed the intent of the Constitution by its failure to impose penalties for violation. Governor Hughes and the legislature have enforced the lesson that the triumphs of the wicked are short-lived.

"The making of wagers at horse-races must now stop. We have been told that racing is a noble sport, yet the opponents of the prohibitory measures say that the bookmaker is indispensable to its continuance and success. It is costly, and, without the allurements of betting, the attendance is too small to pay expenses. That point is in a way to be determined. The offering of stakes and the acceptance of entrance fees constitute a contract between stewards and owners, it seems. So there will be more races, important races. When they are held we shall know whether the ascertainment of the fact that one horse can run faster than another is a process sufficiently interesting in itself, without the auxiliary and pleasurable excitement of the wager, to bring in gate money enough to defray the expense of the test.

"Politically Governor Hughes is helped by his victory, but helped only to another term, which it is understood he does not want, or to the Vice-Presidency, which he has said he will not take."

The time has been, remarks *The Evening Post* (Ind.), when the Republican party would have jumped at the chance to get such a man to lead it in a Presidential campaign. It goes on to say:

"Such a capacity as his for moral leadership in public life has not been displayed for many a year. Every one concedes that, but for him, the entrenched race-track gamblers could not have been dislodged. And even his enemies admit that he led his fight with consummate ability, with perfect temper, and fought no man unfairly. . . .

"Senator Foelker may cease to be talked of; Mr. Hughes may come back to his law-office (tho he can not fail to remain one of our chief national assets); but the great political teaching of this wonderful campaign will abide. It is that there is no force so potent in politics as a moral issue. Politicians may scorn it, ambitious men may despise it or fight shy of it, newspapers may caricature or misrepresent it; but it has a way of confounding the plans of those who pride themselves on their astuteness, and rendering powerless the most formidable machinery of party or boss. This was the secret of Governor Hughes's strength in his single-handed contest. He flung himself boldly upon the moral sentiment of the State. He was able to pierce to the popular conscience. His own unselfishness being transparent as the day, his refusal to wage anything but an open and honorable warfare being absolute and unquestioned, his steady insistence upon the fundamental morality of his cause was what swung the State to him, and compelled the legislature to bow before a greater power than itself.

"The occasional winning of such moral victories in public life is as bracing as a breath from the North in summer. It helps to keep alive the belief in the sound instincts and the sure progress of democracy."

The press are scarcely less enthusiastic over Senator Foelker's part in the result. According to an Albany dispatch this Brooklyn Senator came to America from Germany a penniless boy, and began life here as a baker's apprentice. By devoting his spare time to self-improvement he achieved a common-school and finally a legal education. He then passed from the bar into politics, where his record up to the present climax is described as one "not of aggressive ability, but of steady and consistent right voting." Of his first spectacular service to the public the *New York Tribune* says:

"The heroism of the Brooklyn Senator has had few if any parallels in political annals, and in a sphere in which too much is heard of the baser motives that control men's conduct it is inspiring to witness a proof of that devotion to duty which does not shrink from risking life in its performance. We can recall no other instance of a legislator's rising from a sick-bed after a dangerous operation, against the advice of his physician, to cast his vote for a measure of general importance because of his sense of obligation to the public, and we do not doubt that this moving and impressive spectacle has stirred the hearts of the people throughout the State and the country."

The Evening Mail takes his measure by comparison with some of his fellow Senators in the following sentences:

"Foelker is a man, every inch of him. His stature is simply towering compared to certain other Senators, wearing the likeness of men. Listen to one of them, James A. Emerson: 'Mr. Sanford is against these bills, and it would be political suicide for any man from that district to oppose Mr. Sanford. Why, he once spent \$160,000 to trim one man. I would not want him to spend any part of that to trim me. He is simply furious about this. He is a stern, determined man.' Afraid of his skin is James A. Emerson, afraid of his skin is William W. Wemple, also in John Sanford's sphere of influence—both afraid to call their souls their own. But Foelker is afraid of nothing, afraid not even of death, when his duty confronts him—and he has gone down into the valley of the shadow to perform it!"

What effect the new law—which went into force at once—will have upon horse-racing in New York State remains to be seen. "I believe it will help the turf," said a steward of the Jockey Club to a *Sun* reporter; and John E. Madden, who has a fortune invested in race-horses, predicts that "the turf will get along very well without wholesale betting." On the other hand, James B. Haggin, the largest breeder of race-horses in the world, says that racing in this State "can not survive" under the new law. "The pathetic side of this issue," says *The Press* (Rep.), "is that it will not lessen betting on horse-races," since the pool-rooms still remain.

The *New York Commercial* and the *New York Herald* are both frankly skeptical as to any real benefit from the new law. *The World*, however, remarks that, even tho "there will always be betting on horse-races, just as there will always be betting on baseball, football, and elections," there is no reason why the State of New York should maintain, as it did under the old law, "a privileged class of gamblers." That inconsistency at least, it adds, has been done away with. Of Governor Hughes's general record of legislation achieved *The World* makes the following brief survey:

"Numerically Governor Hughes's legislative defeats outnumber his victories. But in the Public Service Commissions Bill last year and in the Antirace-track Gambling Bill now, the two measures which the Governor especially singled out, he wrested victory from a resentful and most reluctant legislature.

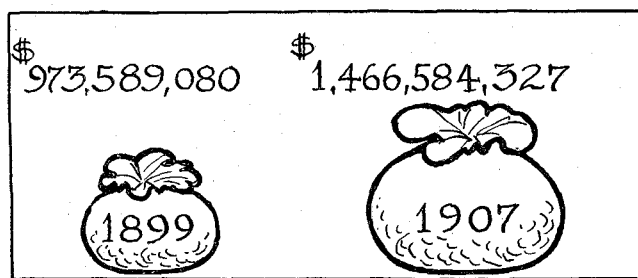
"On both of these questions the people were with the Governor. On both of them he was preliminarily defeated. On both of them he won, not because either the Republican or the Democratic party organization was with him, but because the people were behind the Governor. The members of the legislature, hating him personally, insulting him officially, and swearing they would ne'er consent, were driven by the irresistible force of public opinion.

"The issue on the Antirace-track Gambling Bill was not whether gambling should be restricted, but whether the Constitution should be obeyed and whether men of wealth and influence like August Belmont, John Sanford, and the senior Wadsworth should be privileged to permit within the fences on their property acts which it was a felony to do on Peter De Lacy's or 'The' Allen's property.

"If the issue were solely whether gambling should be stopt in this State, the far greater evil of Wall-street gambling, about which Governor Hughes twice recommended action to the legislature, would have been dealt with first. If it were a matter simply of law enforcement, the Senate would have accepted the Governor's recommendation and removed Otto Kelsey. The Governor's victory came not from the inherent strength of the issue, but from prominence he gave it and the popular support he aroused."

BREWERS ATTACKING THE DRINK EVIL

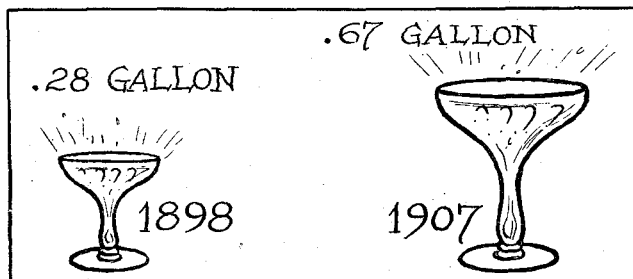
It is suggested by the *Brooklyn Times* that the Prohibitionists give President Liebmann, of the United States Brewers' Association, a place on their ticket in view of his strong temperance speech at the opening of the Brewers' Convention in Milwaukee, and in view of the resolutions with which the Convention closed. "It is our duty," said Mr. Liebmann to the assembled



NATIONAL DRINK BILL FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

brewers, "to spread the conviction that our industry stands for temperance in the best sense of the word, and will neither countenance nor tolerate anything not thoroughly in accord with the moral and physical welfare of the people." In its resolutions the Association declared its "sympathy" and "cooperation" with "any movement looking to the promotion of habits of temperance in the use of fermented beverages," being careful to stipulate, however, that "by temperance is meant temperate use—neither abuse nor disuse." The Association goes on to brand as false the idea "that the commercial interests of the brewer are served by encouraging or conniving at lawlessness," and declares that disorderly saloons should be exterminated, "and not only the community purified of objectionable places, but the brewing trade freed of an incubus which it is now struggling to shake off without such assistance." We are assured that "no one would hail such a consummation with greater satisfaction than the brewer." They therefore ask the public—

"to accept our assurance that the objectionable features of the re-



CONSUMPTION OF WINES PER CAPITA.

tail liquor traffic do not rest upon and are not backed either by the commercial interests or by any supposed political power of the brewers, but that the elimination of such objectionable features is most earnestly desired by our trade, that we will lend our fullest cooperation toward their extinction, and invite the assistance of public officials and the people in general to that end."

These words of the president and the "platform" of the Association are regarded as the official beginning of the campaign to rid the trade of the disreputable saloons that are blamed for the prohibition movement. Action has been begun in Milwaukee itself by the Mayor and police chief, who have made a "black list" of forty three saloons that are to be closed. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* believes the work of the brewers "deserves encouragement from friends of social betterment," and the Pittsburg *Leader* thinks the eradication of the low groggeries "will make unnecessary sterner but too often less effective measures on the part of the people for the control of the liquor business." Many other papers

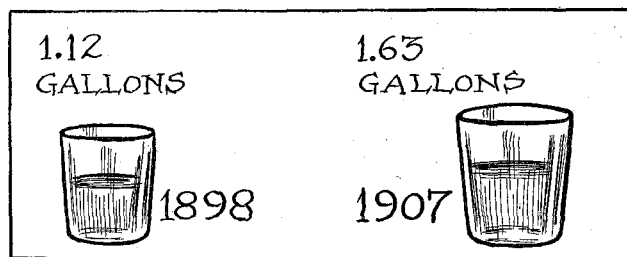
wish the brewers success in their new line of endeavor, and the New York *Tribune* believes that if they go at it "heart, soul, and purse, in a war against dives and harmful saloons," the prohibition movement will "inevitably lose a considerable part of its present impetus." If they go at it half-heartedly, *The Tribune* looks for more prohibition victories.

The sincerity of the brewers is doubted by the Toledo *Blade*. It recalls that "when the assault against the saloon first took shape, the brewers tried bluff and bluster." Then they tried politics, and then advertising:

"Only when driven to the last ditch have the brewers seemed to appreciate the errors of their past campaigns, and shown symptoms of intelligence. We assume they are growing wise from the statement made that the Convention is discussing methods whereby the business can be placed on a more legitimate basis.

"Had the brewers taken the necessary steps, years ago, to lop off the most disreputable feature of the traffic, the prohibition movement would not be what it is to-day. It is the low dive and the groggery, the wine-room, and the political work which is indispensable to the protection of these bad resorts that have aroused the people to strong protest. All such reforms must be backed by public sentiment in order to make progress, and the brewers themselves, by their arrogance and selfishness, are responsible for the public sentiment that is behind the present prohibition wave.

"How far the brewers will go to improve conditions in their own



CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER CAPITA.

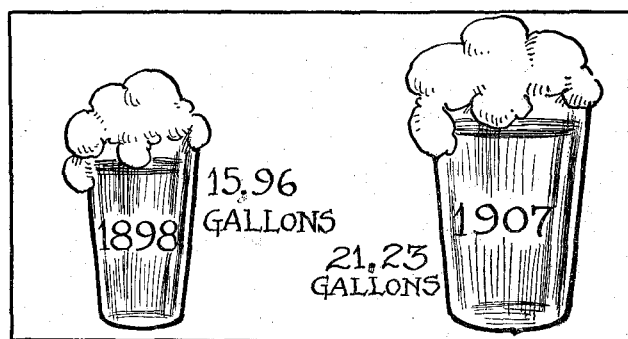
household is a question, but the fact that they did nothing in that direction until driven in a corner robs their new program of much of its efficiency. For the people, taking heed of the past, can not convince themselves that there is any sincerity in the proposed reformation of the business."

The Philadelphia *North American*, which the Prohibitionists consider their best friend in the ranks of the daily press, says:

"Excellent in all respects, so far as mere words go, is the proclamation of the brewers. Had such a platform been put forth and honestly adhered to before the abuses and crimes of brewery-backed saloon men had piled so high that finally they toppled over upon the heads of those really responsible, the present national protest against the traffic would not have come into being. . . .

"But they speak too late. They have sinned away their day of grace. Their repentance comes after the clock has struck twelve.

"And even now they do not speak honestly, for they declare that 'it is a mistake to believe that the commercial interests of the



CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER CAPITA.

brewers stand back of the excessive multiplication of saloons or any of the unlawful or improper practises of the saloonkeeper."

"The chattel-mortgage and license records of every city in the land give the lie to the first statement. And the power in their

hands is never used to check all evils by cutting off the supplies from saloons that tolerate gambling, the social evil, sales to minors and drunkards and during illegal hours.

"For the moment we believe that they would be willing to do a little temporary housecleaning, if by that means they could check the overwhelming wave of the people's indignation. But their past proves that this means only that:

The devil was sick, the devil a saint would be.
The devil got well, the devil a saint was he."

The accompanying diagrams are based on the annual beverage statistics gathered and published by *The American Grocer* (New York). It says in comment:

"Nearly double as much per capita is spent for drink as is spent for the maintenance of public schools. It nearly equals the value of exports of merchandise per capita. It is double the amount of the public debt. It is more than the farm value of the corn crop, which exceeds 2,500 million bushels; three times the value of the wheat grown; more than double the worth of the cotton crop. The indirect cost is beyond estimate, and so great is the waste and misery created that States are fighting the evil and endeavoring to banish the saloon as a distributing factor. It is easily the foremost question of the day, and places the support of a big navy or an army in the shade."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* explains that the large figures for drink in 1907 do not discredit prohibition, because "the prohibition movement in the South, altho well under way in 1907, had not yet won any very great victories or placed entire States under prohibition, and we shall not be able to tell how far prohibition in the South has affected us until 1909."

THE MEANING OF HOKE SMITH'S DEFEAT

THE extraordinary reversal of public sentiment revealed by the defeat of Governor Hoke Smith at the Democratic State primaries in Georgia is regarded by the press at large as a political portent of national significance. As one Georgia paper, the *Augusta Chronicle* (Dem.), assures the world, "it was not a 'manufactured' revolt, but the real article—with several little extra flourishes added." While these "little extra flourishes" have caused some confusion in the reading of the signs, the prevailing interpretation is that the people of that Southern State which erstwhile led the van in the disciplinary onslaught upon the railroads have experienced a change of heart in this matter. Hoke Smith's defeat, says the *Washington Post* (Ind.), "is a flaming beacon of warning to overzealous politicians who try to make capital out of the perse-

cution of corporations." The lesson, say other editors, is one that the leaders of the big national parties can not afford to ignore, and they find in it ground for the belief that 1908 may be a year of political surprises. "Signs of a like revolution," remarks the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), "are apparent in Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina"; and the *New York Times* (Dem.) drops the following curious suggestion:

"The news from Georgia reached the public just a trifle before Secretary Bonaparte's announcement that 'owing to several accidental happenings' it would not be practicable for several months to press the suit for the \$68,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil Trust. 'Other unforeseen happenings' will also prevent the trial of leading cases under the Sherman and Elkins laws. It is impossible to say whether the Georgia election returns are the accidental occurrences and unforeseen happenings which the Secretary had in mind, but they seem to fit the case."

The extraordinary features of the situation in Georgia, which some editors declare to be without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth, appear in the following facts: In 1906 Governor Smith won his nomination by a sweeping majority on a platform promising drastic regulation of the railroads, negro disfranchisement, and State-wide prohibition. It is admitted that he redeemed these preelection promises. Ten months ago he was Georgia's popular idol. Now he is defeated for nomination by an apparent defection of some 40,000 votes—and this in spite of the fact, as the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* remarks, that "a well-established precedent in Georgia gives the Governor a second term almost as a matter of course, if he wants it." To add to the dramatic quality of his defeat, his successful rival is Joseph M. Brown, a man unknown in politics, whom not long ago Governor Smith dismissed from the State Railroad Commission. Moreover, while Governor Smith, an eloquent and persuasive orator, stumped the State indefatigably, Mr. Brown never once exhibited himself to the people, his entire public canvass, according to Mr. John Temple Graves, consisting of "fifteen cards written in the privacy of his office and published in the various newspapers of the State."

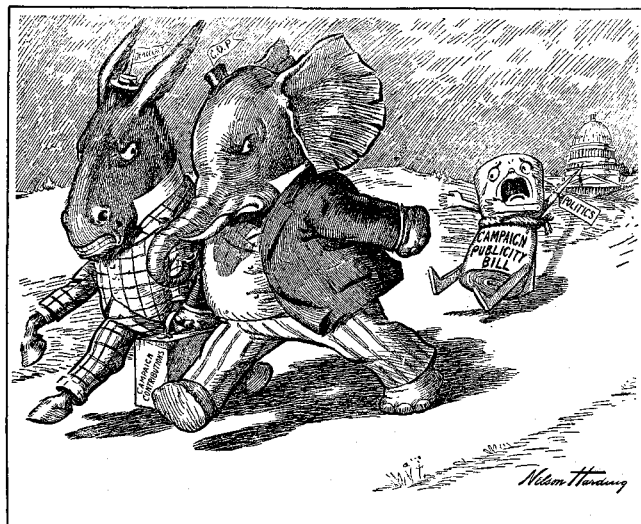
Among the campaign slogans were "Hoke and Hunger," "Brown and Bread." It seems that the prevailing hard times in the State had produced the usual political restlessness, and the feeling spread that Smith's antirailroad agitation was largely responsible. As an Atlanta dispatch to the *New York Herald* puts the case: "It may be said the race was won by Brown almost wholly upon the issue of industrial prosperity, which he proposes to bring about by more just and conservative treatment of capital than it has been accorded under the administration of Governor Smith." In the



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INCIDENT OF THEODORE'S NEXT HUNTING-TRIP.

—Pughe in *Puck*.



"LET US ALONE."

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

Georgia papers we find practically the same explanation. The result "is simply a protest against policies so radical as to be a menace to the public welfare," says the *Savannah News* (Dem.), which admits that the protest took the form practically of a revolution. "The rolling thunder of a hundred thousand Georgia ballots has reverberated across the continent," exclaims the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.), to notify the country that Georgia has turned her face once more toward "sanity, justice, and conservatism." To quote further:

"The sowing of the wind has brought its harvest, and the whirlwind of protest has swept the State.

"Unlooked-for, unexpected, scarcely believed within the bounds of possibility, that result has nevertheless come—come teeming with a significance that expands as thought dwells upon it, until thought itself is lost still in incredibility.

"There is no man in Georgia, be he supporter of Smith or Brown, who was prepared for the overwhelming force of the popular protest which has swept the State.

"The inconceivable has taken material shape and form; the incredible has become history."

According to the *Augusta Chronicle* (Dem.), this is what it means for Georgia:

"It means that Georgians have turned their backs on downright demagoguery, and are disposed to listen to the voice of prudence and reason.

"It means that Georgia has reopened her doors to enterprise and to capital; that she has proclaimed to all the world that her people favor free and equal rights for the resident and the non-resident engaged in her development.

"It means that her people have had enough of 'reform'—if under that name can masquerade all the extreme and spiteful public policies that past-masters in demagoguery can invent—and that they have resurrected and restored to its former place their proud old Commonwealth's time-honored motto, 'WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION.'"

The *Atlanta Journal*, which is looked upon as Governor Smith's official organ, accepts defeat in a thoroughly courteous and philosophical spirit. After extending its good wishes "in no perfunctory spirit" to the successful candidate, it remarks:

"We are frank to say that we thought differently of the people, but it is the voice of the people which has spoken, the people are sovereign, and 'the king can do no wrong.' The meaning of the maxim itself is that the king is immune because the responsibility rests with his ministers, and we are inclined to the opinion that the ministers of the sovereign, in this instance, have committed a grave mistake."

Smith himself is quoted as saying that we "will not lose courage in face of our temporary defeat"; and the *New York Tribune* asserts that he is a leader of too much force and fertility to be snuffed out by one reverse.

Meanwhile, however, papers of all sections, with the Georgia result as a text, are proclaiming that the wave of extreme radicalism has begun to recede. Among the Southern papers taking this view of the incident are the *Nashville Banner* (Ind.), the *Knoxville Sentinel* (Dem.), the *Chattanooga Times* (Ind. Dem.), the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), the *Baltimore American* (Rep.), the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.), and the *Montgomery Advertiser* (Dem.). Says *The Advertiser*:

"As did Georgia, so will other States that went off on the same wild tangent when the opportunity is given to the voters. Alabama can not throw off her shackles until two years or more have elapsed, but perhaps results elsewhere may have some effect here in the direction of a return to 'sanity, justice, and conservatism.'"

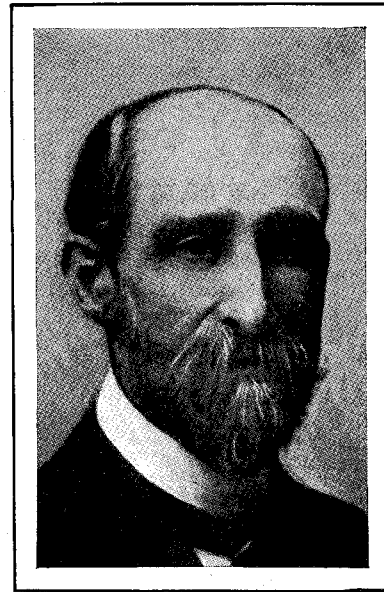
The *Houston Post* (Dem.) also thinks that "what has happened in Georgia may be repeated in many other States before the country's business and industrial equilibrium is completely restored." Probably no political movement for many years, says *The Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, has had a more far-reaching effect than will the decision of the people of Georgia. To quote further from this leading industrial and financial journal of the South:

"That State has led the way. Others must inevitably follow. No Southern State can afford to continue an opposite policy when Georgia leads so preeminently for the upbuilding, the constructive policy which its people have so emphatically demanded. For should other States fail to follow Georgia's lead, the investing public would concentrate in Georgia to such an extent that that State would rapidly surpass any others in the South which preferred to follow in the lead of the agitator whose policies make for destruction of public confidence and of prosperity.

"The verdict of Georgia must inevitably seriously affect the political discussion of the day. It will tend to turn the thought of the people of all sections and all parties back to sane and conservative treatment of corporations, and at the same time prove to the world that tho the people of this country may at times make great blunders in the handling of economic questions, they may be depended upon in the long run to right their own mistakes by an overwhelming verdict against the work of the agitators by whom they had been misled. Georgia has quickened the thought of the people of the whole South. They see what can be accomplished when merchants, manufacturers, farmers, laboring-men, clerks, and all others band themselves together determined to do the right and to down the wrong. Every upbuilding force in the South is strengthened. Every man whose work means the enrichment of the South as against the impoverishment wrought by the agitator has his hands strengthened by the result in Georgia. Georgia calls the people of the South to united effort against the agitator and unto victory in the upbuilding of this section, which as yet has scarcely commenced its real work of development."

"Tennessee comes next," says the *Nashville American* (Dem.), which describes how, when the "wave of fanaticism and hysteria, sweeping with blighting influence over our country, crested in Georgia," the Democratic party in that State "at last woke up, disgusted and ashamed." This awakening, it asserts, "marks the beginning of the end"; and it adds:

"We will get rid of riders of hobby-horses, fads and fanaticism, peace-disturbers and self-appointed directors of democracy, male and female, holy and unholy, and be once more a united and dominant democracy. And this is the great significance of the Georgia election."



JOSEPH M. BROWN,

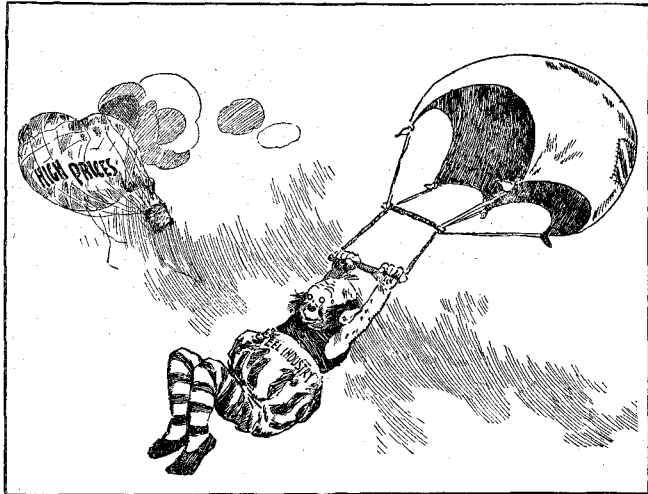
The practically unknown candidate who has wrested the nomination for Governor of Georgia from Hoke Smith, who was supposed to be the most popular man in the State.

STEEL DOWN: BEEF UP

THE cow that vaulted lightly over the moon in the Mother-Goose legend is recalled by the cartoonists in connection with the similar ambitious performance of Chicago beef last week, when it reached the highest point known in the month of June for the past twenty-five years. While meat was going up, steel was coming down in price, but the ordinary newspaper reader seems to regard the former as more nearly affecting his "vital interests," as the diplomats say. He is advised by the *Philadelphia Record* "to cut out steaks from the daily bill of fare," as "that sort of reasoning the trust can understand," and the *Poughkeepsie Star* links the lessons of beef and steel by sagely remarking that "if the consumers of meat would cut down purchases, as users of steel and iron have done, they, too, would get price concessions." We are

promised lower beef prices soon, however, by Mr. W. P. Mountain, general Eastern manager of the Cincinnati abattoir, who explains the cause of the present unfortunate situation as follows in a New York *Tribune* interview:

"The Western packers are making no money; the retailers are making no money; the farmer who raises both cattle and corn is the only man who now has a chance. The cause of the present situation was last fall's panic. When that happened great num-



COMING DOWN.
—Donahy in the *Cleveland Plain-Dealer*.

bers of half fat cattle were thrown on the beef markets. In normal times these cattle would have been put into feeding-pens and kept over until the spring. But the feeders were feeling the money stringency and had to sell.

"The high price of corn was also a factor in forcing that condition, and the result was that the largest runs of cattle ever handled at the Western centers occurred in October and November. In one day last fall 43,000 cattle were run into Chicago; on June 1 there were 12,000, and on the 'big' days—Monday and Wednesday—20,000 is now a large number.

"There is a scarcity of cattle on the hoof and the demand for meat has fallen off about 50 per cent. The great middle classes are the persons who eat the most meat as a rule, but for the last four months they have stopt, on account of the 'hard times,' I think. Where we formerly sold seven or eight cars of beef a week we do not dispose now of more than three or four cars. If there was any demand for beef in New York with the present shortage, prices would go up further. I don't say how much, but the law of supply and demand would force them up.

"There will be, however, large quantities of good fat grass cattle soon to take the place of the dry-fed cattle of to-day, and this means lower prices in perhaps two or three weeks."

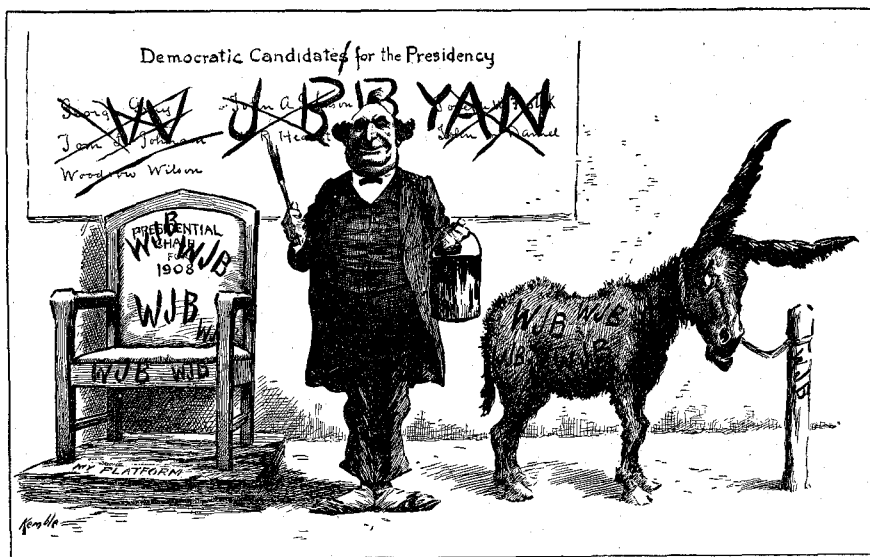
While the common man buys more beef than steel, yet the steel market is considered a more important factor in the business revival, and the cut in prices is therefore treated as a matter of equal concern. Prices of practically all iron and steel products are reduced from 5 to 11 per cent. by the new adjustment, with the exception of steel rails and sheet and tin plates. The high prices hitherto have kept that branch of trade in a state of stagnation and affected similarly all branches of industry using iron and steel. The immediate effect of the cut, therefore, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, "ought to be a revival of construction with all that is implied in reemployment of men and restoration of normal conditions." And the *New York Times* remarks similarly:

"An immediate result ought to be a resumption of activity in all lines of constructive enterprise, a strengthening of the feeling of hopefulness that is beginning to manifest itself everywhere, a relaxation of the brakes upon the wheels of trade, and an actual resumption of the business of the country."

These optimistic predictions may not materialize, however, observes the *New York Tribune*, if the buyers "believe that further concessions are sure to come," and continue their "policy of waiting till the manufacturers offer better terms." Dispatches from Pittsburg say the buyers are demanding guaranties that prices will not fall further for some time before they invest. Guaranties that prices will hold for thirty or sixty days are not considered sufficient.

The Iron Trade Review (Cleveland) believes that with this reduction "improvement in demand can be reasonably expected," but *The Iron Age* (New York) declares that the attitude of the trade "is one of disappointment," as the cut "is not radical enough and merely recognizes concessions which had been more or less openly made during recent weeks, and which had been undermining confidence both among sellers and among buyers." The *New York Journal of Commerce* thinks "it is not likely that such a slight decrease will have a very stimulating effect," but it admits that "any easing up of the pressure of cost will afford some relief."

The Steel Trust is pretty generally blamed for the stiff prices that have paralyzed that industry since the panic began. The trust adopted the policy some time ago of maintaining a level scale of prices through good times and hard times, and as long as the good times lasted kind words for the great corporation were heard



HOW ABOUT THIS, WILLIAM?

"The overshadowing issue at this time is 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'"—W. J. Bryan.
—Kemble in *Harper's Weekly*.

THE FOE OF MONOPOLY.



THE UNTHROWN.

—Berryman in the *Washington Star*.

on all hands for not advancing the schedule. Now that hard times have come, a different tone appears. The trust "has business by the throat," we read, and is trying to "strangle competition and paralyze the law of supply and demand." *The Journal of Commerce* says of the effort

to keep prices up :

"There is no doubt at all that the holding up of iron and steel prices during the last six months has intensified the general industrial depression and hindered all efforts at recovery by keeping up the cost of construction, equipment, and operation in many lines, manufacturing as well as transportation. Orders have been held back for a fall in prices which did not come and without which nothing could be made by giving the orders. The relief afforded by the final relenting of the 'combine' is not enough to give much impetus to recovery, but it will ease the struggle somewhat. There is a gentle intimation that a reduction in



FIRE CHIEF W. E. MARKWITH,

Who would safeguard school children by organizing and training the boys to fight fire.

wages may follow this grudging fall in prices, but 'it is hoped' that there will not need to be 'a general or radical readjustment.' The purpose of this intimation is obvious enough, but if there had been no unreasonable restraint upon competition and the law of supply and demand had not been hampered, both wages and prices would have come down months ago, to the benefit of labor and capital alike and the general revival of industry and trade.

"There is a warning in this of the importance of seeing that competition in the iron and steel industry and trade is kept alive. There is but one way to make sure of this and that is by making competition worldwide. It is absurd to contend that the industry needs protection in this country, and the only use and effect of the tariff barrier against foreign competition is to enable the great concerns here to unite for the suppression of domestic competition. If the Steel Corporation had had the business to itself, doubtless prices would still be kept up, or if it could have induced all other companies to follow its lead the same result would probably have been accomplished. Then all that depends upon the industry for materials and supplies and for the various instrumentalities of business would have had to struggle along until those prices could be paid."

TRAINING SCHOOLBOYS TO FIGHT FIRE

FIRE CHIEF WILLIAM E. MARKWITH, of East Orange, N. J., is out with a plan to protect the lives of school-children from fire by organizing a miniature fire-department in each school, to consist of two companies made up of the older boys, one company to have charge of a chemical fire-apparatus and the other to see that all exits are open, fire-escapes clear, etc. These companies would be drilled by the local firemen. Such a plan, the Chief believes, would protect the schools and scholars, give the boys a training that would be useful all their lives, and improve the regular fire departments by recruiting from these school brigades.

The Chief presents his plan as follows in the *East Orange Gazette*:

"There are housed in our schools and other institutions hundreds of thousands of children and young people for whom it is our pleasure and duty to provide the best protection our minds can evolve.

"The property values represented by these institutions and their

equipment are getting to be so vast that, considering only the financial side of the question, nothing should be neglected that will help protect the property values.

"In buildings such as we are now considering—public and private schools, orphan-homes, houses of refuge, houses of correction, reformatories, and the like—there should be the ordinary fire-fighting devices, such as hand-extinguishers in each room and corridor, a standpipe with hose connection on every floor, and a special fire-alarm box connected with the city alarm system. But a great benefit may accrue to the children themselves by organizing the older ones into a company as fire-fighters and as a salvage corps.

"Where hundreds—perhaps thousands—are gathered in one school the discipline necessary to be maintained destroys nearly every opportunity for developing leadership. Children are taught to obey and to follow. These are important lessons, but equally important is it that our boys learn self-control and to lead and to command. The plan I mention contemplates also the development of still another side to the character, viz.: That of protecting and defending the lives and property of others. Boys trained as I have indicated would be a great asset to any community in case of a fire like that at Collingwood, and as men they would be proof against a foolish stampede.

"Fire drills in charge of teachers have saved hundreds of lives; supplemented by well-drilled companies such as I have mentioned, many more might have been rescued and immense property values saved."

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN A FAILURE

WOMEN in the United States, according to the figures of the Census Bureau, have more or less entered into competition with men in all the professions and in practically all the other gainful occupations of life.

and observers have noted this competition as one of the significant "signs of the times." Peculiar interest, therefore, attaches to the affirmation at the head of this article, made by Mary O'Conner Newell, who is herself a professional journalist. Writing in the July *Appleton's Magazine*, Mrs. Newell asserts that in the professional and business world the doors of opportunity are being closed to woman again because "opinion seems to have crystallized into the belief that she has not 'made good' in the sense that she can stand alone, well supported, successful, and unanxious, upon her own work." The reason of this, we gather, is that women will not willingly pay the peculiarly heavy price that success, in their case, exacts, namely, "the almost always enforced choice between public life and the home, between business and true wifehood and motherhood." Says Mrs. Newell:

"In answer to the question of what he thought of the woman in business, a man said he had known but three kinds—the kind that



MRS. MARY O'CONNER NEWELL

Who asserts that the professional woman has failed to "make good."

married, the discontented, unhappy kind, uneven in its work, and the desexed kind. The last, he said, was the only successful kind."

While what men consider the "thoroughly feminine" woman is constantly invading the business field and achieving therein a comet-like success, marriage, says Mrs. Newell, is as constantly removing her from the conflict. The second kind mentioned above include not only the inefficient and the failures, but those conscientious, hard-working professional women who do their work well at the cost of being always tired out and nervous. Of the third class we read:

"We all know her, for she goes everywhere, sees everything, and knows everybody, does her work well as a rule, but whether her work is well done or not she herself has evolved from a decentered, aimless state into a something that dainty women find inexplicable, and that men call 'a good fellow,' while thanking Heaven in their hearts that all women are not like her.

"The desexed woman anchors herself firmly, and experiences a certain complacency in doing so, to the bleachers of life paying her little quarter as cheerfully as may be. Then she tries to see the game from a man's point of view."

Mrs. Newell claims that the opinion even of women on this subject is "strangely unanimous." To quote further:

"They are not satisfied with the position in which they stand in business nor with what they stand for. They have become unsettled about themselves and their ability to fight successfully shoulder to shoulder with men, given the opportunity, and are looking to themselves, for a wonder, to see if the explanation lies within.

"Woman has failed to 'make good' her pretensions to consideration as an independent leader and thinker in the professions and in business. Almost nowhere in the high places do we find women. Very few are they among physicians of note, few among lawyers, and few as executive heads of colleges or holders of professorial

chairs, few among the ranks of editors. And in the teaching and newspaper fields they have had great opportunities, whatever may be the case to-day. As actresses, they seem to be made or marred at the will of the manager, as was exemplified in a recent noted case. They have had control of fortunes; they have had sway in kitchens; they have always taught; they have always acted; yet men are the great financiers, cooks, teachers, managers of theaters. In no profession are women independent factors, standing on their worth, snapping their fingers at clamor, as certain strong professional men do, whom to name would be invidious."

On the other hand, says Mrs. Newell, "if brilliant women got half the mental assistance from husbands and brothers that many men get from wives and sisters, it is quite probable that I should be here explaining why professional women succeed, instead of why they fail." Yet the writer concludes:

"Woman is being driven back into the home—and in many cases there is no home. It behooves her to examine into her position more closely, take herself more seriously as a business factor, and strengthen her entrenchments, if she wishes to remain, or must remain, on the field of fight. She should copy men more assiduously with respect to business foresight and business honor, lay aside the vanities of sex and its wiles, mend her manner of dressing—in a word, model herself on man's pattern.

"Can she do so? Will she? And if so, will life be worth living to her after such a labor of readjustment and conformation?

"In mind, the business woman always figures to me as one tilting insecurely on a high office-stool, straining her own and the on-looker's nerves—man, as one sitting back comfortably in an arm-chair, looking and feeling able to advise any one on the question of success.

"Only as the mother, the Madonna della Sedia, with babe in arms, little ones clustered about her knee, does any woman attain the magnificent serenity, the poise of man, secure in the business world which he has created after his own image and likeness."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SOME of the Georgia Smiths must have voted for Brown.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

JEROME appears to be more energetic in defense than in prosecution.—*Boston Transcript*.

THOSE scientists are right; the sun is losing its heat—and we are getting it.—*Florida Times-Union*.

A YOUNG Indiana man has been refused permission to erect a bronze tablet inscribed with the Ten Commandments on the court-house square in his home town. The "Let Us Alone" movement has evidently reached that place.—*Washington Post*.

RECORDS lying around in the path of the *Mauretania* should make advance arrangements with a surgeon.—*Chicago News*.

WHAT chance has woman in politics when we have a mere man Senator who can talk nineteen hours?—*Grand Rapids Press*.

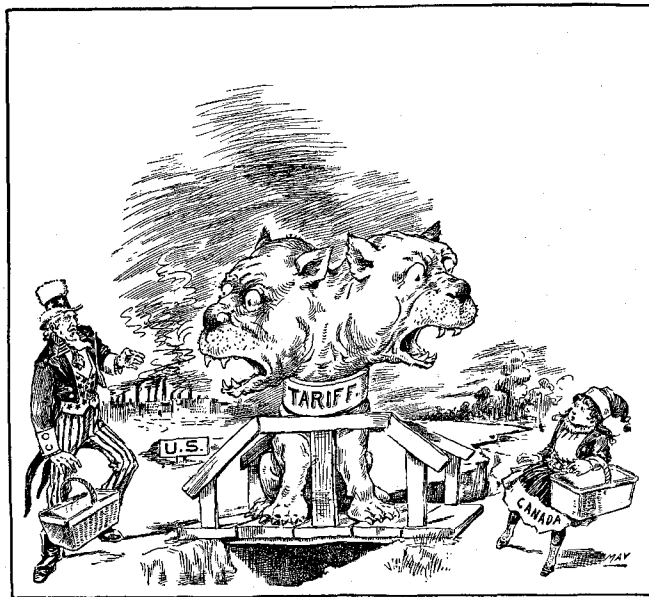
WE may live to see the perfected aeroplane, but we shall stand a much better chance of living if we leave the experiments to others.—*Chicago News*.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON's recent astounding feat, to wit, turning a double somersault in diving into a swimming pool, should convince the American people that if he is ever elected President Mr. Johnson will not be content with merely a lawn-tennis Cabinet.—*Washington Post*.



AN ANTIVIVISECTIONIST.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.



THE CERBERUS OF TRADE.

—May in the *Detroit Journal*.

WHERE A LITTLE CRUELTY TO ANIMALS MIGHT HELP.

FOREIGN COMMENT

POLITICAL LEAP-YEAR IN ENGLAND

THE sex whose fury when scorned has been compared by Byron with the fury of the sulfurous regions, to the disadvantage of the latter, have in England been scorned, rejected, and cast into jail for the crime of requesting the ballot too strenuously. But by this persistency they have mounted the first rung of the ladder to scale the wall of Parliament. Mr. Asquith has perhaps dreaded the fate of the Greek poet whose scorn roused the Thracian ladies to tear him to pieces. He has heard the clamor of the women's meetings in Hyde Park; he has seen their placards and their processions. He knows that they have resisted the police and suffered imprisonment. He heard of the heavy hand-bell which Miss Moloney rang violently during Mr. Winston Churchill's election speeches at Dundee. Their Corybantic enthusiasm has bowed his inflexible will. He declares that if a bill for woman's suffrage is introduced into Parliament, "Government would not oppose it as a government." "He stipulated, however," summarizes the *London Economist*, "that in order to succeed, it would be necessary not only to show that the public sentiment of men favored the change, but also that it was desired by the majority of women."

The Women's Liberal Federation received Mr. Asquith's pronouncement with joy, and at a recent meeting are reported in the press as carrying the following resolution:

"That this council rejoices that an electoral reform bill is to be introduced by the Government before this Parliament is dissolved, and thanks the Prime Minister for his pledge that when an amendment to that bill in favor of the enfranchisement of women is brought forward in the House of Commons the Government could not, and certainly would not, oppose such a proposal, provided that the change was upon democratic lines."

The English papers regard from a merely party standpoint a measure which all consider still a long way from accomplishment. It is, however, to form part of a general extension of popular government, and as the *London Nation* declares:

"If it be free for the friends of the measure to introduce it into a government reform bill, it will, as a result, be incorporated in that bill in the committee stage, and, by the time that the bill has received its third reading, women's franchise will form the pith of a government measure, and will be part and parcel of the policy of the Liberal party."

Referring to Mr. Asquith's reply to the deputation, the Conservative *Saturday Review* observes with a certain malicious asperity that as Mr. Asquith can "simulate clear utterance," yet leave his hearers "at the end bewildered as to his real meaning," so he "played this comedy with the deputation of Liberal members who wanted to know what the Government would do as to woman suffrage." The substance of his answer we have given above. In short, Mr. Asquith was forced to make these "ambiguous utterances" by the alarming exhibitions of feminine violence and persistency which he had witnessed. "Miss Moloney's bell," which "reduced Mr. Winston Churchill to silence," "made Mr. Asquith speak." This journal thinks the Prime Minister does not want feminine suffrage, and remarks:

"We have a clew to the ambiguity of the words if we know the real feeling of the oracle toward the person who seeks a response. We know what Mr. Asquith's real feelings toward the suffragists were, and he does not pretend that they are changed. He will not assist the movement if he can help it; and the Prime Minister is not an unimportant auxiliary or enemy. Before he was Prime Minister he irritated the suffragists; now he has bewildered and enraged them. It may be said that Mr. Asquith can not suppose that the woman's movement can be stopt, and that therefore his ambiguities are only an elaborate process of climbing down. But it is quite conceivable that he believes the prospect of universal

suffrage and the resistance of women in general make the future less assured than enthusiastic suffragists pretend."

The Liberal *Spectator* (London), which has hitherto somewhat faddishly opposed woman suffrage on the plea that women can not or at least do not fight for their country, seems itself also somewhat inclined to climb down when it says:

"To all intents and purposes the Liberal Government and party must now be said to be pledged to the extension of the suffrage to women—certainly the most momentous event that has taken place in the world of politics in the present generation, possibly the most momentous in the whole of our political history. . . . It is true that some of the extreme agitators have expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the terms agreed on; but the general satisfaction expressed by the bulk of the suffragists makes it clear that they are parties to the agreement, and that a political 'deal' has been made under which the Government do not merely withdraw their opposition to female suffrage, but are pledged to include it, in fact if



KING COPHETUA AND THE BEGGAR-MAID.

THE KING (Mr. Asquith)—"This beggar-maid shall be my queen"—that is, if there's a general feeling in the country to that effect."

—*Punch* (London).

not in name, in the scheme of parliamentary reform which they intend shall be the last act in their legislative career."

The Liberal Manchester *Guardian* speaks its assent much more definitely as follows:

"We congratulate the Government on its decision, and the supporters of woman suffrage on the success of their efforts. Provided that their cause continues to carry the sympathy of the House of Commons, women will either be enfranchised by the next election, or, if the House of Lords throws out the measure, men and women will have one common cause in the country. There will be no means of disentangling their political aspirations, and the disability of sex will have disappeared from politics. There will then be only one franchise issue—the removal of electoral disabilities from men and women too. In a House of Commons like the present, by far the most democratic ever elected in this country, it is difficult to see how the work of electoral reform once begun can be stayed half way in its course. We shall find ourselves irresistibly impelled to the only solution consistent with the accepted principle of modern democratic government, under which every qualified citizen votes and every voter counts alike."

DISCIPLINING FINLAND

THE "revolutionary" Finnish Diet was dissolved by the Czar some weeks ago on the ground that it had shown gross disrespect for the autocratic monarch and the laws of the Empire. New elections were then ordered, and the Finnish question has since been a burning one in Russia and in the Douma. According to the Russian press, Premier Stolypine himself arranged that an interpellation should be addressed to him by the Douma on Finnish affairs, to give him an opportunity to set forth the views of the Cabinet and disarm the reactionaries. And the elaborate speech which he recently delivered on the subject has pleased neither the Extreme Right nor the Left. He disclaimed any intention of "Russifying" Finland, of reverting to the harsh measures of the Boborikoff régime, or of attacking the constitutional rights of the grand duchy. But he asserted that the Finnish Diet, Senate, and executive had usurped certain privileges, had attempted to pass laws affecting imperial interests without consulting the Imperial Government, had refused to take proper measures against Russian terrorists and conspirators, and had encouraged separatist and secessionist tendencies. He announced bills coordinating imperial and Finnish laws and regulating common interests. In Finland, however, the right of the Douma to pass such bills is vigorously challenged, and several officials have resigned as a protest against Stolypine's policy.

The St. Petersburg *Riech*, speaking for the Constitutional Democrats, admits that the Premier has made out a good case, but advises great caution and forbearance, on the ground that the Boborikoff policy has not been forgotten and that the Finns believe their liberties to be in danger. It wishes that the Finns be invited to cooperate in framing new legislation affecting their relations to the Empire.



"PEACE MANEUVERS."

—Daily Chronicle (London).



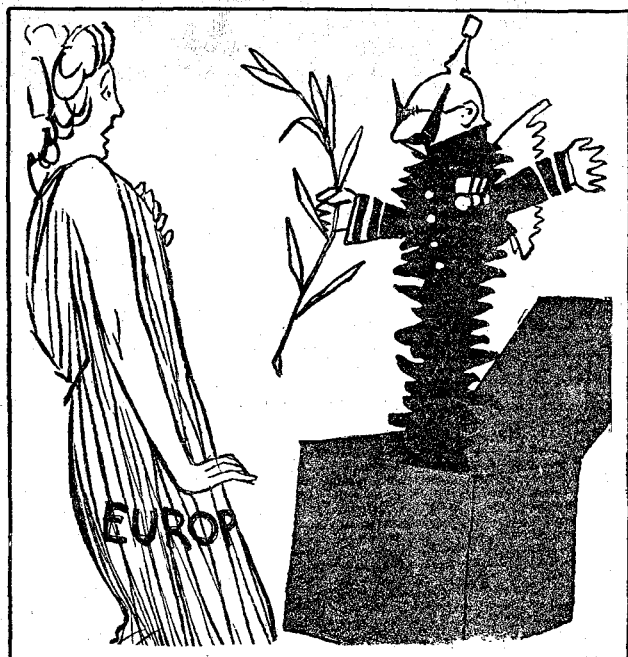
THE PEACE SEESAW OF THE POWERS.

GERMANY—"Come a little nearer me, dear Italy, and then we can keep the European balance nicely."

—Ull (Berlin).

"The beginning is important. The theory that Finland is a separate, autonomous government having neither common laws nor common administrative authority with Russia as a whole has received a fatal blow. Without violating her internal autonomy, Finland must be made to understand that the comedy of a separate government is ended. She is an integral part of the Empire, and all our *Fundamental* Laws are binding upon her. Every attempt on her part to free herself from subjection should be suppressed forthwith. The Council of Ministers should look after and consider every question relating to Finnish administration and legislation."

The Octoberist organ, *Golos Moskvy* (Moscow), makes an attack on the Finnish Socialists, whom it accuses of misconstruing the terms "autonomy" and self-government, of setting up impossible pretensions, and ignoring the natural restrictions upon local activity that flow from the subjection of the duchy to the Empire. All recognize, however, that the whole discussion will be vague and unsatisfactory, until Premier Stolypine shows exactly in what respect he wishes to limit Finland's legislative powers and autonomy. It is feared that the next Diet will be just as aggressive and radical as the last one, which, according to the *Novoye Vremya*, contained the following groups: Socialists, 79; Old Finns, 57; Young Finns, 24; Agrarians, 12; Swedish National party, 23. There were 19 women deputies, 9 of whom were Socialists, 37 workmen, 52 farmers, and 75 "intellectuals."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



EUROPE AND WILLIAM THE SUDDEN.

"What a frightful way to present an olive-branch!"

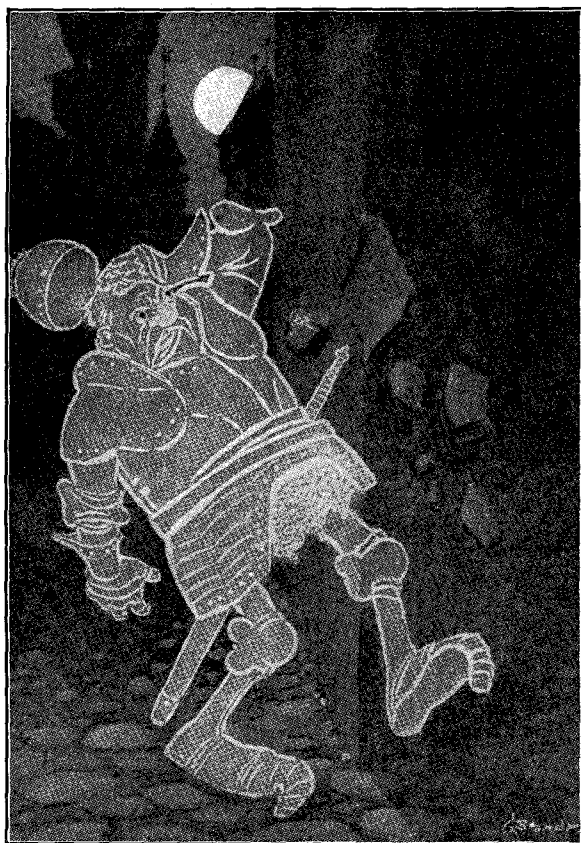
—Témoin (Paris).

PEACE VIEWS FROM THREE CAPITALS.

A NEW SIDE OF THE KAISER'S CHARACTER

THE man of fifty uniforms, "the youth of a thousand accomplishments," who is equally at home in writing a sermon or discharging a letter or a telegram with Olympian suddenness and destructiveness, is discovered to possess a characteristic which outweighs every other element of his "infinite variety." He is a romantic dreamer, says a writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Like *Hamlet*, he considers the present world "out of joint," and the only remedy he finds is by plunging into the past and ordaining medieval masquerades for his own refreshment. These remarks are made apropos of the recent restoration of the ruined castle of Hohkönigsburg and the setting up over the main portal of the Imperial coat of arms. This retrospective and discontented feature of William II.'s mind will not escape the notice of his future biographer. If we are seriously to believe the words of this observer, the Kaiser's yearning for the days that are no more is pronounced and significant, and has a deep-seated origin. Thus we read:

"The Kaiser's passion for rebuilding old fortresses and castles is a symptom from which we may measure the wildness of his fancy and the temper of his mind. Here we may repeat the well-known axiom that an inclination to dwell upon the civilization of the past and in a certain sense to saturate the mind with its associations argues the failure of the present and its opportunities to supply the satisfaction that is longed for. People seek the ideal when the actual proves disappointing, and too often miss the advantages of the latter in their eager pursuit of the former. This certainly appears to be the case with William II. We are forced to the conclusion that the course which things have taken in the German Empire since he succeeded to the throne has not come up



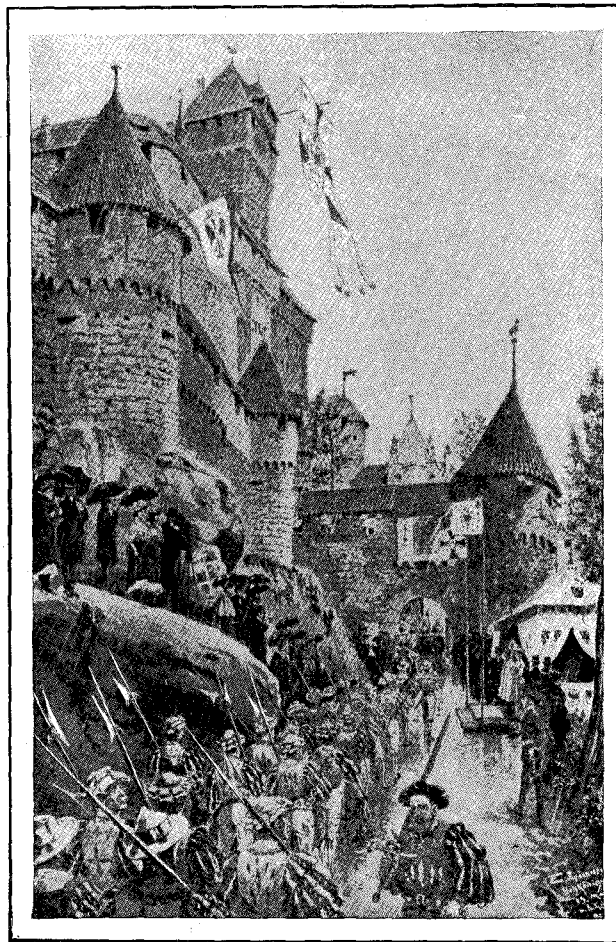
THE RETAINER OF 1508 IN THE "RESTORED" HOHKÖNIGSBURG OF 1908.

"Am I drunk, or what's the matter? This tower used to be round!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

to his expectations, that in some sense he has become disillusioned and discontented with the present condition of his country. This leads him to turn his face toward the past and seek satisfaction in

times and circumstances which are more satisfying to his idiosyncrasy than living realities."

The writer goes into particulars on this point. The German Empire may be much less important than it used to be, much less



OPENING CEREMONIES AT THE RESTORATION OF HOHKÖNIGSBURG, A border castle in Alsace.

This sketch, from the *Illustrierte Zeitung* (Berlin), represents the march past of medieval men-at-arms reviewed by the Kaiser.

powerful than the Emperor hoped to see it in his own time. This, however, is no justification of despair or dejection, and there should be some one who could tell the Kaiser so. To quote further from this old Bismarckian organ:

"Long have vanished the days when it was said: 'The very earth could not revolve without the permission of the German Kaiser.' The German Empire, in spite of its great military strength, and its distinction as an intellectual and commercial factor, no longer has the place among the Powers which once belonged to it. It is scarcely possible to look into an independent German newspaper without coming upon an article in which the decline of national prospects is dwelt upon. . . . This seems the meaning of what our Ruler said at Karlsruhe: 'We must strain every energy to obtain that respect in the councils of the nations which belongs to us.' These words seem to imply that we do not at present enjoy such respect, and the Kaiser must feel the condition of things all the more acutely in that it is no longer possible to disguise it from other nations. The monarch, indeed, must often experience a keen pang of regret to think how bitterly he has been punished for deserting the path marked out by Bismarckian policies."

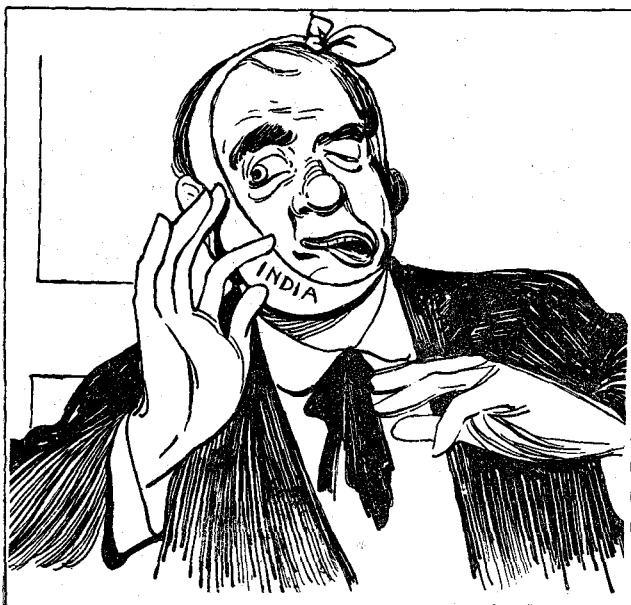
But if the Kaiser tries to forget the present amid the splendors of revived medieval pageantry, the writer tells his readers:

"It appears to be the duty not only of the monarch's responsible advisers, but of every loyal citizen and true friend of the Empire, with due respect and modesty, to aim at putting an end to the romantic craze for the revival of medievalism which is by no means calculated to restore to us the respect which our nation once enjoyed, and which can never be recovered save by our modern efforts and our own energy."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SCHOOL OF INDIAN SEDITION

It used to be said that Newark, N. J., was the Mecca and home of the European Anarchist. It is certain that the hospitality both of the United States and of Canada has been much abused in the interests of European lawlessness. The last country to develop anarchistic tendencies seems to be India, but the calm and placid Hindu, according to the London *Times*, looks to Canada for inspiration and education in the carrying out of his revolutionary designs. A special Canadian correspondent of the great English organ remarks, in a recent issue:

"I have positive information that Indians here are subscribing money for seditious purposes, and I have other information which



JOHN BULL'S SWOLLEN JAW.
—Fischietto (Turin).

indicates that Millside, near New Westminster, is a center of revolutionary agitation. There is a certain 'school' there, ostensibly for the instruction of Indians in English, which is actually being managed by agitators for the purpose of imbuing Sikhs with revolutionary ideas. The treatment which Indians are receiving here naturally makes them receptive of such doctrines. The 'school' is under the direction of three Indians, one from the Punjab and two from Bengal, who are all well educated.

"The movement has spread to Seattle, which town the most dangerous of the three agitators is now visiting. This man is a Bengali, and recently started a newspaper called *Free Hindustan*.

"A grocer's shop in Granville Street, Vancouver, is being used for the exchange of letters between the agitators here and their friends in India. The proprietors of this shop are innocent, hav-

ing no knowledge of the nature of the correspondence directed to their care.

"I am informed that directions for making bombs were recently sent from the Pacific coast to India."

THE POOREST OF THE GREAT POWERS

JAPAN is to be reckoned the poorest of the Great Powers, according to the statistics given in the French official organ *Bulletin Économique* (Paris). The situation of the country is at present exceedingly critical with regard to financial matters, private and public. This springs from the fact that the Japanese taxpayer is already crushed by heavy imposts, and it is impossible to squeeze anything more out of him. The *Bulletin* calculates that the expenses estimated in the budget for 1907-8 amount to \$318,100,000, i.e., a little over \$6 per capita of the inhabitants. To quote the words of this important financial authority:

"As the population comprizes a large proportion of women, infants, and old men, who contribute nothing to the revenue, and the average family consists of five individuals, we estimate that every head of a household pays an annual tax of \$32. Now the average annual income of Japanese families is \$155. Thus their annual contribution to the revenue is more than 20 per cent. of their income. Now the most eminent economists maintain that any system of imposts which exacts more than 10 per cent. of the income is exorbitant and excessive."

The writer gives the following table indicating the income per capita, the taxation per capita, and the proportion between them among the Great Powers:

NATIONS.	Income per Capita.	Taxation per Capita.	Percentage of Income Taken.
Japan.....	\$31	\$6	20
England.....	186	17	9
France.....	161	19	12
Germany.....	147	10	8
Italy.....	72	15	20
Austria.....	86	18	20
United States.....	227	7	3

The *Bulletin* concludes in substance as follows:

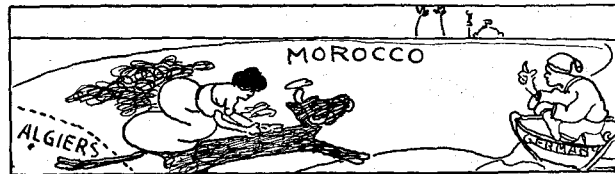
As in Japan the average wage for labor is three cents an hour, we can easily conceive the utter poverty of the Japanese people. As the limit of taxation has been reached, new loans must be floated. Without the money furnished by England and the United States, Japan would never have carried on her recent war with Russia. But whether it be peace or war, Japan can not maintain her present Army and Navy without borrowing. Where will she find a lender? Perhaps at Berlin by paying a usurious interest. Yet even the financial resources of Germany are limited, and usurious interest means a terrible burden to a country which is one of the poorest in the whole world.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



A French lady named Dido was promised by Michel Africanus as much land in Morocco as she could enclose with a cow'skin,



These enabled her to enclose the whole territory, so that—



Which the cunning lady straightway cut into thongs.



When simple Michel awoke he found there was not a hand's breadth left for him.
—Lustige Blaetter (Berlin).

REVISED MYTHOLOGY OF AFRICA.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

IGNORANCE OF NATURE'S WAYS

THAT the average boy or girl—and indeed the average man—is in surprising ignorance of the simplest physical processes and facts of every-day life, and that the prevailing mode of teaching is largely responsible, is charged by Willard Pyle, of the Morris High School, New York City, in a paper read before the New York Physics Club and printed in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago, June). The reason is, he believes, that most of our high-school teachers are pursuing the mistaken course of laying stress on the abstract or mathematical side of physics and mechanics, while neglecting the practical applications and illustrations. He emphasizes his conviction that the most effective, interesting, and profitable way of getting a high-school boy or girl to comprehend the significance of a physical law or principle is by studying the illustrations and applications of it in things more or less familiar. Says Mr. Pyle:

"Our pupils come to us with a surprisingly vague understanding of natural laws even though qualitatively expressed. What few definite notions they have about physical phenomena are often most erroneous. They all think that smoke settles on a humid day because the atmosphere is heavy, that the chimney draws air from the kitchen into the stove to make the draft, that an engine does work, that bodies in motion come to rest of themselves, that a horse pulls harder upon the wagon in drawing it than the wagon pulls upon the horse, that a body floats because it is lighter than the liquid or gas it floats in, that dew falls, that steam is visible, that ice is never colder than the freezing-point, that water boils because the heat continually drives air out of it, that a perpetual-motion machine is a most reasonable thing, that ice keeps a refrigerator cold because the ice itself is cold, the melting of it being a most unfortunate thing, that opening a door in winter lets in the cold, etc., etc. There seems no limit to it when we study these third-year boys and girls well enough to appreciate their actual state of knowledge. They are without exaggeration almost as ignorant of the true nature of common physical phenomena as the Irish servant who in the morning opened the shutters to let out the dark."

What is the matter? It is, according to Mr. Pyle, that we are "misplacing the emphasis" which should be laid more upon the illustrations and applications, and less upon pure science, exact relations, and physical constants. He goes on:

"It is generally admitted that the best-trained minds in this country to-day are the men who have been graduated from our engineering schools and schools of applied science; they are no longer the classical men. . . . We are influenced too much by the colleges, and we are doing too little to make physics of practical value to the great majority who will never go to college. . . . It is a disgrace, for instance, the way we slight electricity. Considering the age in which we live, it deserves twice the time at least. Year after year pupils come to us eagerly looking forward to the electrical applications, only to quit physics sorely disappointed. Physics as taught to-day is a fine example of a subject taking precedence over the claims of pupils."

The modern pupil, Mr. Pyle says, though he may be able readily to solve mathematical problems in physics, finds it impossible to tell why an elevator cable pulls more than the weight of the car and occupants while gaining velocity going up, and less than the weight of the car and occupants while gaining velocity going down; or why a falling body on striking the earth exerts a pressure in excess of that due to its weight. This, he says, is because the stu-

dent has no real, vital, permanent understanding of the relation of force, mass, and acceleration. He was taught in a way to delight the college professor, but he "largely missed the idea." Passing on to another illustration, the writer says:

"I maintain that it is more valuable from the standpoint of intelligent citizenship for the average boy and girl in our high schools to understand refraction of light in a qualitative way, and be able to explain the rainbow, its circular shape, and the order of its colors, the illuminating of dark basements by pavements composed of glass prisms, the use of lenses for near sight and old sight, the accommodation of the lens of the eye, and the common optical instruments than it is to be able to do such things as define index of refraction, describe a method of determining it, and tell where errors are most likely to creep in."

"It is more important, for instance, that we teach expansion and contraction of gases in a qualitative way, and the applications of it in convection (drafts, methods of ventilating a room, sea-breeze, trade-winds, etc., together with a thorough study of the why and wherefore of the principal features of some direct or indirect method of heating a home or school-building) than it is to determine the coefficient of cubical expansion of gas and then solve problems involving the absolute zero. I do not advocate technical or engineering physics, but rather a study of those common applications that illustrate best the principles we are attempting to teach. What could be more interesting and valuable than a careful study of the whole process of manufacturing the rectangular slabs of ice that we all see everywhere about us in the city? . . . We deliberately slight that, however, while capillary tubes and floating

needles are made prominent.

"Nothing should be retained in the physics course solely on the ground of mental discipline. If a topic is of no practical use or of small practical use, and at the same time does not furnish information that an intelligent citizen should possess, let us cut it entirely out of our teaching."

THE PREHISTORIC CULTURE-CENTER OF EUROPE—That in prehistoric time, as in early historic time, Europe was indebted for her culture to Greece and Asia Minor, and that the culture extended from the Aegean as a center, undergoing more and more change as it spread, is asserted in the recent Danish work on "Prehistoric Europe" by Sophus Müller. Says a reviewer in *Nature* (London, April 23):

"Dr. Müller likens Southeast Europe, in its relation to the rest of Europe, to a town in its relation to the surrounding country. Just as the habits and culture of a town slowly spread to the rural districts, where they persist and not infrequently attain a greater development than was known in the town, so did the culture of Greece gradually extend over the whole of Europe. While on this analogy it may be well to refer to another feature—sometimes the country misses a step in the development of culture; for instance, in many districts the lamp has been directly superseded by electricity without the intermediate use of gas; so in the north of Europe the bronze age followed on the heels of the neolithic, whereas in the south of Europe a copper age intervened."

To establish his argument the author attempts to prove that the different phases of culture appeared earlier in the South than in the North. The evidence upon which he grounds his theory is obtained from art objects, polished stone weapons, articles of bronze and copper, pottery, particularly that exhibiting decorative designs, grain, domesticated animals, and the architecture of the graves.



PROF. WILLARD PYLE,

Who thinks our teachers neglect the most important aspect of the natural sciences.

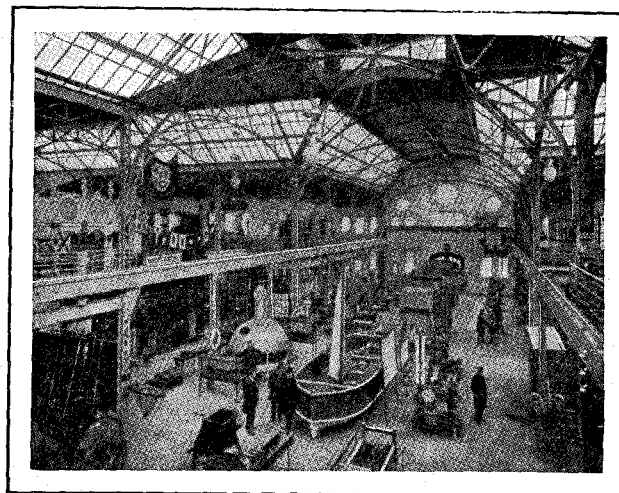
HOW TO PREVENT LOSS OF LIFE

A HOST of valuable lives are lost each year through clearly preventable accidents. Yet while a hundred deaths in a single sensational fire or wreck thrill the community with horror, this much larger loss, taking place throughout the land by ones, twos, and threes, attracts little attention, and proposals for lessening it seem to arouse no interest. It is to impress upon the public the importance of the prevention of accidents that a Museum of Safety-devices has been organized in New York, on the plan of the similar institutions now existing and doing valuable work in several European cities. Early in the present year an exhibition of such devices was held in the American Museum of Natural History, and this is described by Herbert T. Wade in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, June). Says Mr. Wade:

"In its general character the exhibition was a collection of devices, models, photographs, and charts, obtained from manufacturers, inventors, foreign museums of safety-devices, boards of health, casualty companies, and students of industrial conditions, the whole possessing a reasonably comprehensive character and showing what is being done in various countries to improve industrial and sanitary conditions.

"Perhaps more impressive were the photographs of the scenes of various accidents, which plainly showed that many of them could be prevented by the use of the simplest precautions. Then there were the silent witnesses in the form of plates from defective boilers, portions of failed gear or fly-wheels, broken blocks and hooks, each with the sad story of death and accident which suitable forethought and inspection would have obviated.

"Many of the various safety-devices and protected machines were in operation during the exhibition, and, where full-size machines were not available or feasible, numerous models or photographs were shown. Perhaps the most striking feature of the exhibition was its diversity, extending as it did from automatic-launching lifeboats to protected elevator-shafts and circular saws. Indeed some of the simpler devices really aroused more enthusiasm than the complicated models, as their application was so simple and obvious. . . .



A CONTINENTAL EXAMPLE FOR COMPARISON.

The Museum of Security at Berlin.

"Outside of transportation it is quite probable that fire claims the largest number of victims of any single cause of accidental death in the United States, and in an exhibition of safety-devices the various means of saving life in case of fire naturally appear prominently, varying from the life-net to the fire-extinguisher carried on the automobile. The various portable fire-escapes once made of manila rope now appear with chains or wire rope and broad metal treads for the special advantage of women. The usefulness of portable fire-apparatus is emphasized at the exhibition, as a convenient local extinguisher is often sufficient to quench what might prove a blaze of large dimensions. . . .

With these are shown various forms of thermostats that immediately give an alarm of a dangerous temperature, as 175° F.

"The great lesson for the American public to learn is that fires are

preventable, but that the only emancipation can come by fire-proof construction. Indeed, the loss of life and property involved in great conflagrations can be obviated by the more general use of concrete and fire-brick, which, with the increasing prices of wood, is now available even for the simplest buildings and dwellings. In order to illustrate the desirability of such fire-proof construction for buildings designed for workingmen, several apartments thus built were shown at the exhibition, made of hollow fire-brick, reinforced with T-bars laid between the courses, and it was explained that they possess the advantage of being much cooler in summer and warmer in winter than the usual type of dwelling."

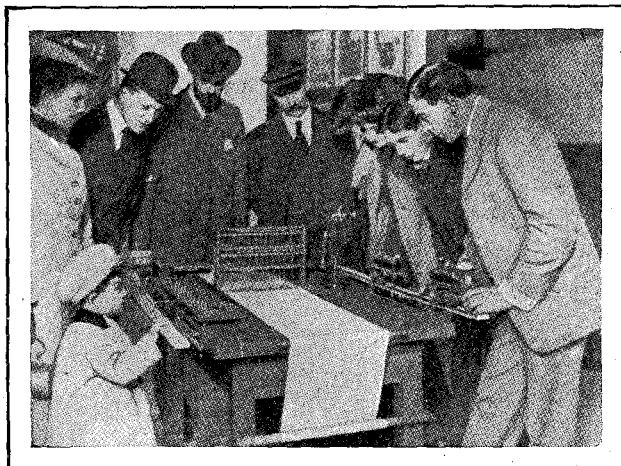
Another type of preventable accidents is that due to carelessness on the railway or trolley road. The safety-devices exhibited here included warning signals for grade-crossings, automatic block-signals, automatic couplings, now so generally used, and improved spikes for track. Life-saving devices for the coast life-service also played a prominent part in the exhibit. Says Mr. Wade:

"A very interesting exhibit is a model mine, shown by the Carnegie Steel Company; here the wood timbering has been replaced by steel as is now demanded by the best modern practise, on the score of safety on account of its greater strength, for its ease of application, and for the increased economy with the present high



A GENERAL VIEW ACROSS THE GALLERY OF THE MUSEUM.

The fire-extinguishing and fire-proofing exhibits are in the foreground. Next to the right is the safety-door and the railway signaling-apparatus. The boat-launching device is in the middle distance.

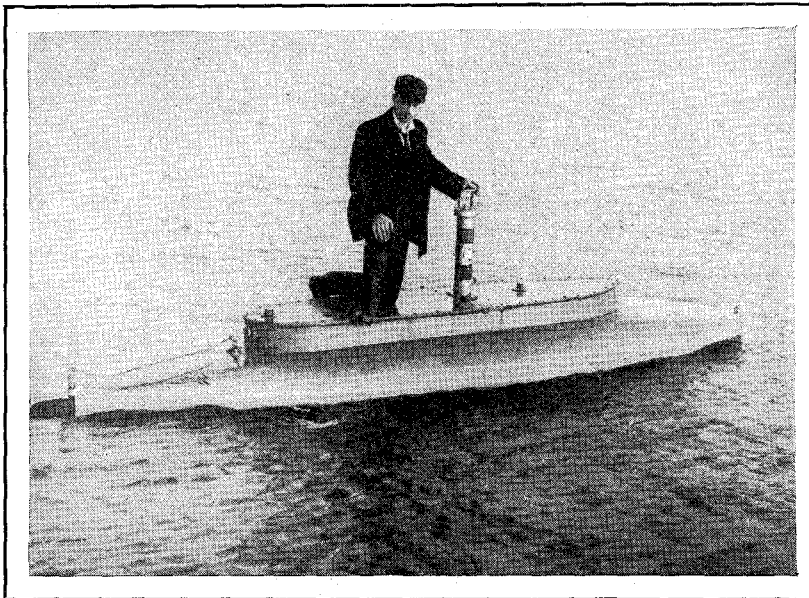


Photographs used by courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

THE SIMMEN AUTOMATIC RAILWAY-SIGNAL EXHIBIT.

prices of wood. Likewise the miners' lamps—dating back to Humphry Davy, but to-day none the less essential not only for illumination but for the detection of mine gases—are seen in improved form. One of the most readily prevented classes of accidents are those supplied by such machine-tools as presses, punches, jointers, shapers, and circular saws, where even skilled workmen are not exempt from danger of losing fingers or hands. But safety-devices covering or protecting the saws and knives can be applied to these machines without impairing their efficiency, and there are shown in operation, at the exhibition, guards of the Jones Safety Device Company which most effectively protect the wood-worker. Then there is a die-punch where not only is the hand of the operator protected, but the work is automatically removed from under the die. Likewise a circular saw where the blade is guarded and the wood is secured against striking back at the operator, while a protected jointer is shown with a jointed handle which is an important element of safety. A series of electrical and mechanical hoists as shown by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company appeared as safety-devices.

"Cleaning the windows of a high office-building involves considerable danger unless the cleaner has a suitable safety-belt to protect him in case of his falling. These belts must be fastened to bolts so secured in the walls or window-casing as to be absolutely firm. Several forms of such bolts to which the belt is fastened were shown, available for either brick walls or wooden window-frames. The safety clothes-line, which prevents another form of window danger, also figured in the exhibition."



By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

GARDNER SUBMARINE,
Controlled by sound-waves.

SIGNALING AND CONTROL BY SOUND-WAVES

A SYSTEM of what is called "submarine wireless telegraphy" is described by Robert G. Skerrett in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, June). The term is somewhat unfortunate, the word "wireless" being now almost universally used to describe apparatus using electric waves, altho of course limitation to this use is arbitrary. The devices described in the article are the inventions of John Gardner, an English engineer, and depend on ordinary sound-waves transmitted through water. These waves are used, however, not for signaling by means of the resulting sound, but for producing effects of various kinds through electrical agencies affected by vibration set up by the waves. This use of sound-waves was suggested to Mr. Gardner, we are told, while he was unsuccessfully experimenting with a form of wireless control using electric waves. By employing musical notes of a definite pitch, to which his receiving instruments are tuned, he insures immunity from interference, since his instrument "hears" only one tone and is "deaf" to all others. Says the writer:

"At the sound-receiving station the essential apparatus consists of a vibrator sufficiently sensitive to respond to the faintest impulse of the proper sound-waves. This vibrator or resonator, whichever one chooses to call it, is fundamentally a strip of very thin metallic tape so attached to the inside of a vessel's bottom plating that it may receive readily all the vibrations imparted to that portion of the ship's skin exposed to the submarine sound-waves. In this manner the tape vibrates sympathetically to all the impulses reach-

ing the craft's submerged plating; but, being tuned to a definite note, the required magnitude or amplification of these responsive vibrations takes place only upon the arrival of the right tone, at which time the tape starts the electrical action upon which depend all further effects at the receiving-station.

"The movements of the steel tape are so small, even at the required amplification, that no change is perceptible under a strong magnifying-glass; and where one one-thousandth of an inch is considered a fine adjustment for telegraphic relays, still, in the case of the Gardner instrument, a still more exquisite adjustment is necessary to regulate the carbon contacts of the microphone, which regulates the opening and closing of the electric circuit. To meet the requirements of such minute movements, none of the usual methods for adjusting contacts being suitable, a carbon-pencil microphone is mounted upon the resonant tape. This microphone consists of two carbon contacts, the upper and larger carbon pencil being of such weight and dimensions that it will vibrate in unison with the tape upon the arrival of any note not corresponding to the natural period to which the vibrator is tuned, but which will remain

relatively stationary, as compared with the tape, when the latter is vibrated responsively to the proper note, at which time contact between the two carbons is imperfect, thereby increasing their electrical resistance and reducing the amount of current which can pass through them. This is the key of the whole operation. As Mr. Gardner better expresses it:

"With silence, or with an unsuitable note, the pressure of the pencil is, therefore, constant; but upon the arrival of a sound in agreement with the pitch of the vibrator, amplification follows, and the intimacy of contact between pencil and vibrator is diminished."

Mr. Gardner has devised not only these "single-tone" instruments, but also a "three-tone instrument," which requires the simultaneous sounding of all three notes to secure the release of the relay tongue before the desired operation which follows can take place. Says Mr. Skerrett:

"This multi-note form of the apparatus would be especially valuable in naval or military operations, where the prime aim is secrecy and the prevention of 'interference' on the part of an enemy. These several strips or resonators can be tuned to any one of a large range of possible tonic combinations, and these changes can be effected rapidly and in a manner to deceive the foe.

"As an aid to navigation, one of these receiving resonators would be placed below the water-line and on each side of the vessel's bow, and, by introducing an electrical resistance, a dial would be arranged so as to show on which side the disturbance or sound was greatest, and thus indicate automatically and visually the direction of the signal's source. Again, when the index ceased to register, the observer would know that the ship had passed beyond the warning zone.

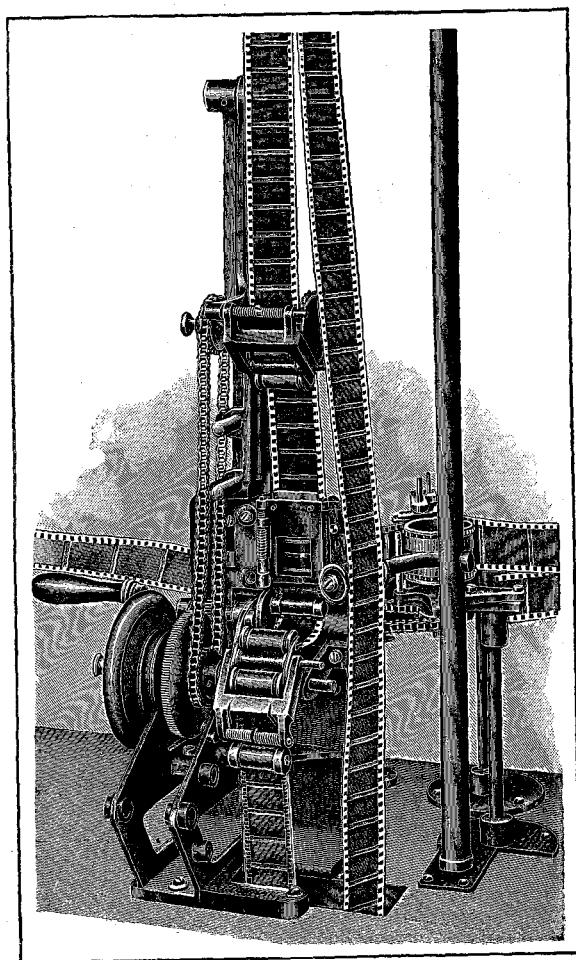
"By the adoption of a telegraphic recording-instrument and the use of a dot-and-dash code, it would be possible to transmit signals by this wireless method and to have a record of them, so as to avoid the possibility of mistaken interpretation. In this way a surface vessel could keep in touch with submarines lying entirely submerged, and in this particular a distinct advance would be gained over the present use of aerial wireless as now adopted in some of the foreign services for this purpose.

"This system has already been adapted to the control of a

wireless submarine, and in his laboratory Mr. Gardner has a model representing the various movements involved in propelling and steering such a craft and also the expulsion of a torpedo. These functions are controlled by the voice, and when the orders are given in the proper tone the apparatus responds with uncanny promptness to these commands. A further use of the system is that of possibly controlling the detonation of submarine mines, the various groups being made responsive to certain musical notes or succession of notes. This not only adds to the passiveness of the mine in the presence of friendly vessels, but it makes it more deadly certain in the presence of a foe, while simplifying the whole installation by doing away with much of the expense and the complications associated with the usual mine-cables and their troublesome and uncertain connections. Further, this system of sound-control can be adapted to the turning on and off of the lights in gas-illuminated channel-buoys, and there is an endless list of possible uses to which this invention may be put. The scope of its application is limited only by the range of sound of the directive signal generator, but Mr. Gardner has in mind a very powerful sounding-apparatus by which he expects to exercise control over a distance of many miles, and there seems to be no reason why he should not succeed in this important development."

VISION AT A DISTANCE

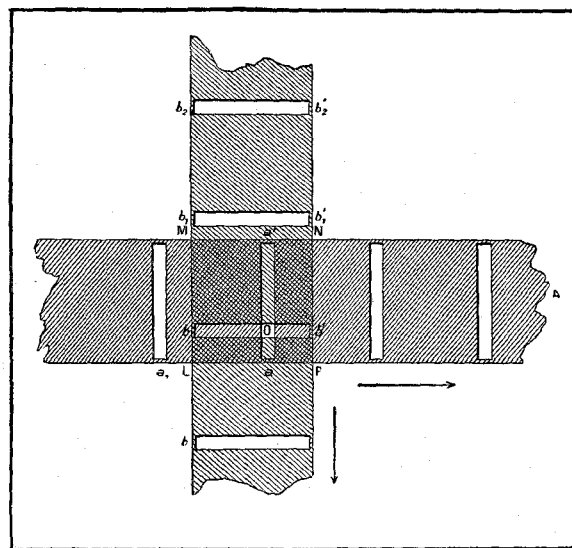
EVER since it was discovered, many years ago, that selenium was electrically sensitive to light, its resistance to a current varying with the degree of its illumination, physicists have been trying to utilize this property in the transmission of visual images to distant points. Despite frequent triumphant announcements in the daily press, this problem has not yet been solved, tho the easier one of the transmission of photographs has been worked out with



ARMENGAUD'S DEVICE FOR LONG-DISTANCE VISION.

some degree of success. A new apparatus devised by Armengaud, a French experimenter, seems a step in advance. It is thus described in *La Nature* (Paris, May 23) by A. Troller. Says this writer:

"We should beware of an excess of imagination; we must not expect to see in Paris what is going on in Marseilles, for instance. The experiments that will be made will have to do, doubtless, with only short distances and will require special efforts; here, as with aviation, we must be satisfied with modest beginnings. Successive improvements, patient and minute, will assure ultimate success."



ARRANGEMENT FOR MOVING APERTURE.

"Let us remember that, on paper, the problem of vision at a distance by electricity has long been solved. In 1880 Mr. Armengaud himself, when presenting Bell's photophone to the French Society of Civil Engineers, noted the probable use of selenium in the realization of electrical vision at a distance, and cited [a long list of] experimenters. . . .

"An object impresses the eye because it is composed of juxtaposed lighted and shaded parts. We may form with selenium a sort of artificial retina, sensitive to alternations of light and shade. It will translate these into variations of current-intensity in an electric circuit that plays the part of optic nerve.

"At the other end of the wire we may reconstitute the corresponding luminous sensations and arrange them in the same geometrical order as in the original object, employing the processes already used by Korn and Belin in their experiments in phototography.

"But this is not yet enough to assure direct vision at a distance; the luminous sensations that cause us to see an object are simultaneous, while those that an electric wire can transmit are necessarily successive. How shall we obtain the original simultaneity at the receiving-station? We have but one means—as the persistence of impressions on the retina is $\frac{1}{10}$ second, we must present to the sensitive selenium element each point of the object so rapidly that in $\frac{1}{10}$ second the entire object has been thus presented. . . . This necessary rapidity in the exploration of the object at the transmitting-post and in its reconstitution at the receiving-post is an obstacle that has hitherto remained insurmountable.

"This is the present point of attack of Armengaud, following on the ingenious but unfruitful work of Weiller in 1889, Dussaud in 1898, and Coblyn in 1902. His method is inspired by the cinematograph and depends on the ingenious mechanism by which the bands of film are rapidly unrolled. It is well known that, owing to the methods in use in this apparatus, images are successively presented with the duration of the original, so as to produce the illusion of movement.

"Mr. Armengaud first throws on the ground glass of a camera a real image of the object. Then this image, by means of the cinematographic movement that he has happily adapted, is cut successively into small squares whose light is directed upon the selenium element during a finite fraction of time, which is always the same. The variation produced in the electric current will thus depend only on the luminous intensity of the tiny square cut out of the screen and not at all of the duration of its action on the selenium cell. This is an essential point. The displacement of the little square aperture is so rapid that the whole image is traversed by it in less than $\frac{1}{10}$ second."

It is obvious that the method of forming this aperture and caus-

ing it to sweep rapidly and regularly over all parts of the image is the essential part of Armengaud's apparatus. The diagram shows how the result is obtained, namely, by the movement at right angles of two cinematograph bands having long rectangular slits, whose intersection forms the little square (*o*). It may easily be shown that the bands may be so moved that this aperture will travel regularly over the whole image, the sole condition being that the slits on the vertical band shall be spaced at intervals slightly less than the height (*LM*) of the image. The speed of the horizontal band must be greater than that of the vertical. Says the writer:

"With an image 19 millimeters [$\frac{3}{4}$ inch] in height and 25 millimeters [$\frac{1}{2}$ inch] wide, decomposed into 130 tiny squares of 1.9 millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ inch] side, the vertical band should move at the rate of 25 centimeters [10 inches] a second, and the horizontal band at twice that rate. . . . But, it will be said, the action of one of these little luminous elements on the selenium cell will be extremely short. Now the 'laziness' of selenium is well known; it does not return to its original condition as soon as the luminous effect has disappeared; the action of divers points of the image will thus be superposed in an annoying way. This difficulty has been foreseen. Instead of a single cell, a series of them is used, arranged on the faces of a regular prism turning on an axis perpendicular to the light-rays. Each element will be presented successively to the pencil of rays, and the motion of the prism will be so regulated that each element, after being imprest, will have, before being put into service again, a rest sufficiently long to restore it to its normal state."

To rebuild the image at the receiving-station the device used by Belin and others in the transmission of photographs is used. This has already been described in these columns. Armengaud's ingenious machine has been built in a French machine-shop, and it will soon be possible to say whether it has solved the problem of distance-vision, or is only a paper solution, like the others.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCOTCH HAIR AND SCOTCH EYES

SOME interesting facts have been brought out by what is called a "pigmentation survey" of Scotland, described in *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* by two Scotch anthropologists, Messrs. Gray and Tocher. This is simply an examination of the color of hair and eyes among the school-children of Scotland. Says a contributor to *Nature* (London, May 21), describing the results:

"In the first place the percentage (24.9) of Scotch boys with fair hair is unexpectedly low. The obvious inference is that the pure Norse or English element in the population is by no means predominant, and that there is a dark or brunette element at least equal, and probably greater. The highest density of fair hair is to be found in the great river-valleys opening on the German Ocean and in the Western Isles. In the former case this probably points to invasions of a blond race into those regions. Similarly, the higher percentage of fair hair in the Spey valley and in the Western Isles implies inroads of the vikings or Norsemen. It is perhaps pushing the evidence too far when the writers suggest that the high percentage of fair-haired girls in the neighborhood of Dunfermline is due to the train of blonde damsels who are supposed to have accompanied the Saxon princess Margaret, who about the time of the Norman Conquest became Queen of Malcolm Canmore."

The survey, we are told, appears to corroborate the conclusions of Dr. Shruballs in regard to London slum districts, that the percentage of fair-haired people in industrial towns is very low. Owing to alien invasion or the influence of environment or to some unknown cause, in towns like Glasgow and Dundee the conditions are specially unfavorable to the survival of blond men, while the reverse is the case with women. Another important conclusion is that improvements in communication do not, as might be expected, tend to homogeneity of type; on the contrary, owing perhaps to

some obscure influence of environment, all such improvements apparently tend to make the race more heterogeneous. To quote further:

"The part of the country in which dark hair specially prevails is the extreme West. 'If,' write the authors of the memoir, 'we assume, for reasons given above, that the pigmentation of girls represents more nearly the pre-Norse inhabitants, this native type has crowded into the isle of Skye and the opposite coasts of the mainland. If the Dalriadic Scots, who invaded Argyllshire in the fifth century, were a dark race, and the invaders who settled there were men only, that would account for the darkest region in the boys' map being in Argyllshire. The Hebrides have been so much affected by the viking and Norse invasions from Scandinavia which have passed round the coast of Scotland that they have a much smaller percentage of dark type than the islands and mainland lying farther east. The isle of Lewis has a higher percentage of dark girls than boys, indicating the presence of a pre-Norse dark native population. The southwest corner of Scotland in both the boys' and girls' map is darker than the average; and since, in historical times, the Picts inhabited this region, this evidence points to the conclusion that the Picts were a dark race.'"

Such wide-reaching conclusions the reviewer thinks, in the present state of knowledge, are obviously premature, and he believes that the authors lay too much stress upon pigmentation as a test of race. But the results of this investigation are sufficiently instructive, he says, to justify the demand for a national anthropometrical survey.

AIR AS AN ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR—The seemingly erratic behavior of air when employed as a conductor of electricity, says *The Electrical Review* (New York), in a notice of a recent London lecture by Prof. J. J. Thomson, has been one of the most puzzling electrical phenomena, but it is now believed to be fully explained by the presence of radium emanation, which causes the air to act as a conductor. The writer goes on:

"Another interesting question is to explain how the earth manages to maintain its negative charge if it is surrounded by a conducting atmosphere. The . . . negative charge should be neutralized rapidly by the positive electricity of the air. The fact that this neutralization is going on continuously has been established by C. T. R. Wilson, who found that the rate of neutralization is sufficient to discharge the earth in an hour if the negative charge were not being continuously given back to the earth. How this is done has not yet been explained, but Dr. Thomson thinks that rain plays a large part in it, if it is not, in fact, the sole agent. Drops of water form more easily on negatively charged particles. Rain may be thought of, then, as forming on the negatively charged dust particles, and as it falls to the earth it not only clears the air, but restores to the earth its negative charge."

STEEL BELTING FOR MACHINERY—The use of steel bands to take the place of leather belting for the transmission of power is stated by Consul Frank S. Hannah, of Magdeburg, to have proved practicable after repeated tests by a firm in Charlottenburg. Its advantages are given as follows in *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, May 1):

"The points of superiority claimed for this new method for the transmission of power are the following: On account of its solidity a much narrower band can be used, one-sixth of the width of the usual leather band being sufficient; as a result of this the steel band is not so heavy as the usual leather band, and, as it can be very tightly adjusted, the distance between the engine and the machine is not a matter of importance, as is the case with the leather belting, where the transmission of power is dependent upon the weight of the hanging belt; by a unique contact, the slipping is much reduced, experiments having shown that this does not exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. Careful and repeated experiments have shown that the entire loss of power is very small, and as far as can be ascertained will not exceed 1 per cent. Further, owing to the lightness of weight of the steel belting, it is claimed, the influence of the centrifugal force is not so great and allows of a much increased velocity."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FOR UNITED METHODISM IN AMERICA

THE religious press are showing considerable interest in an important step looking toward Methodist church union, taken at the recent Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Baltimore. The Methodist Protestants, who had already entered into a tentative union last year with the Congregationalists and United Brethren, received an invitation from the Methodist Episcopalians "for the renewal of organic fellowship with them as the beginning of a movement for a united and common Methodism in America." Consequently the Methodist Protestants "deemed it inadvisable" to accept the invitation from the Congregationalists to attempt to revise the "Act of Union" adopted by representatives of the three denominations above mentioned at their Chicago meeting in March, 1907. Instead of this they "responded heartily to the proposal of the Methodist Church, 'ready to go as far and as rapidly in consummating a universal Methodism as the interests and integrity of our own denomination will permit.'" According to the further report of the matter in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), this body "appointed a commission of

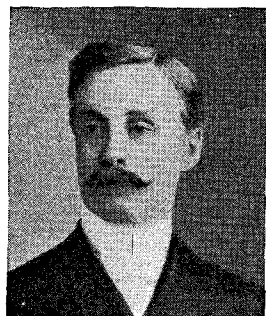
ville *Christian Advocate*, the official organ of the Southern Church. This writer, after commenting on the dilatory methods of the Northern General Conference in dispatching less important business with the consequent necessity of slighting important matters at the close, looks askance at the enlargement of that body with the inevitable increase of its unwieldiness. We read:

"To a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the first thought and the uppermost thought is always, What of the relations between these two great bodies, once one body and still more closely knit together than perhaps any other two churches in the world? Well, if the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is already too big, and that on a basis of greatly reduced representation, how could our people expect any proper recognition in the one lawmaking body which would result from a union of the two unless there were some radical change in the present mode of its organization? And if the General Conference of one church is already too big, what could be said of the body resulting from the union of the two churches?"

"This is a serious matter—more serious than it seems. Other ecclesiastical bodies that have, like Methodism, a closely knit connectional organization, distribute the legislative responsibility;



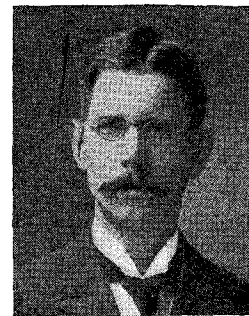
ROBERT M'INTYRE, D.D.,
He was pastor of the First Church,
Los Angeles, Cal.



FRANK M. BRISTOL, D.D.,
Pastor of the Metropolitan Church,
Washington, D.C.



WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, D.D.,
Secretary of the Methodist Board
of Education.



JOHN L. NUELSEN, D.D.,
Professor systematic theology, Nash
Theological Seminary, Berea, Ohio.

NEW BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

nine to meet with a like commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of other Methodist churches in this country, to promote and complete as far as may be possible the reunion of Methodists in America, this commission to meet with a like commission of the United Brethren Church with the view of promoting organic union with them, and of enlisting them in the movement." The attitude of the Methodist Protestants was communicated to the Methodist Episcopal Conference by the Rev. T. H. Lewis, president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestants. He spoke in these words:

"The Methodist Protestant Church has been looking to you for inspiration in many of the great things a church has to do. Like the child trying to put its feet in the footprints of the father before him, we have been toiling after you until the enormous strides you are making in all great Christian enterprises threaten us with heart failure in the effort to keep up with you. But we have flattered ourselves hitherto that, altho you were larger and richer and stronger than we could ever become, we might still rival you in brotherly love. And now you have vanquished us at one stroke. My reading of ecclesiastical history does not supply me with another instance of such hearty and magnanimous reversal of decisions a century old."

The question of union between the Methodist churches, North and South, is treated less enthusiastically by a writer in the Nash-

Episcopal Methodism concentrates it in a single lawmaking body, meeting once in four years. Should that body, by its size or for other reason, become incapacitated for successful legislation—a condition of things already more than a mere possibility in the Methodist Episcopal Church—then, till our plan of government is changed, we have no remedy.

"Scarcely a man whom I met at the Conference at Baltimore failed to ask me, directly or indirectly, what I thought of the reunion of the two churches. Most of my questioners express themselves unhesitatingly as favoring such a union. I meet this sentiment wherever I go among the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I believe that in the vast majority of instances it is an exhibition of genuine, Christian brotherly love. It means that they hold nothing against us and wish us to know it. My heart honors such a sentiment. I cherish it myself.

"On a purely sentimental basis I have absolutely nothing to say against the union of the two Methodisms. On the contrary, I distinctly favor it. But it is my opinion that not only such practical difficulties as that which I have been discussing, but others that are equally serious indicate that such a union will be delayed so long that some very fundamental readjustments of Methodist economy will be required in order safely to effect it. It has already been shown that Episcopal Methodism as organized a hundred years ago can go on till it achieves a Church of three million or so of members without becoming seriously burdensome to itself. Our own Church therefore has a good many years of safe expansion still ahead of it. We can afford to hold to our machinery substantially as it is and to follow contentedly our separate destiny.

It should not be forgotten, however, that modern conditions are such that no such body as our Church can any longer have a 'separate destiny.'"

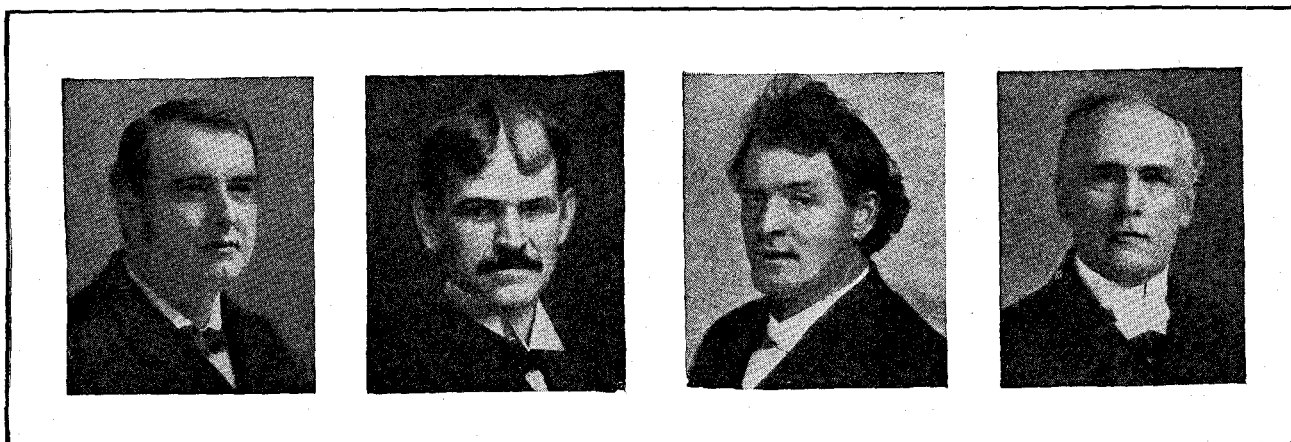
WHAT BRAZIL MIGHT TEACH FRANCE

THE French Government has been accused of persecuting the Church, of despoiling her, and of favoring unbelief and even atheism. The Separation Law has reduced hundreds of priests to beggary and closed hundreds of schools and churches. Catholic communities have been driven from the country where they were once cherished and revered. Altho in the old Portuguese colony of Brazil, which subsequently became an independent empire, and is now a republic, the Catholic Church is no longer a state institution, yet its rights in the possession of property and the maintenance of its churches and communities are not interfered with. Even the non-Catholic members of the Government sympathize with and support the Catholic tradition, instead of scouting it, or depreciating it in foreign journals, as some French statesmen have done with the Church of St. Louis. Even those who are profest Positivists honor Catholicism. These are the views of Mr. H.-R. Savary as presented in the *Correspondant*

the Church, and was not a sign of contempt or indifference on the part of the State. Thus we read:

"The Brazilian episcopate welcomed the Separation Law of 1890 with a sigh of relief, and showed every readiness to trust the Government. Nor was this confidence misplaced. Most of the military and political heads of the Republic were no vulgar anticlericals. Those of them who openly profest Positivism regarded the Church with that curious spirit of consideration, not unmixt with condescension, which is characteristic of the Positivist belief. They showed respect for the ancient glory, the boundless services in the cause of humanity, the admirable organization which have been such vital elements in the Church's survival, in spite of the storms that assail her, the heresies, schisms, and revolutions through which she has passed."

"The law of 1800 in fact merely proclaimed unrestricted freedom of religious belief; freedom of churches and religious communities in practise and discipline; liberty to acquire, retain, and administer property under the protection of the law. The Government pledged itself to continue its allowances during their lifetime to those who at that time held office in the churches. The main feature of this separation was the freedom of worship which is to this day restricted in Spain and Portugal in the case of non-Catholic bodies. The result of this kindly and generous treatment of



WILSON SEELEY LEWIS, D.D.,
President Morningside College,
Sioux City, Ia.

EDWIN H. HUGHES, D.D.,
President DePauw University,
Greencastle, Ind.

WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, D.D.,
Pastor of St. James Church,
Chicago.

CHARLES W. SMITH, D.D.,
Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

CHOSEN AT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN BALTIMORE.

(Paris). He remarks that there are three classes of separation between Church and State on the American Continent. In the United States there is given absolute liberty to all religious denominations, without any legal restriction whatever. In Mexico "the liberty of the Church is proclaimed as a principle, but actually controlled by special legislation animated by a spirit of suspicion and distrust."

In Brazil this "liberty is not only proclaimed in principle, but guaranteed in a practical manner." Of the liberty of the Brazilian Church this writer observes:

"By comparing the Brazilian system with that of the United States and of Mexico it is easy to see which is the preferable form of Catholic liberty. The Brazilian system is undoubtedly best calculated to promote social tranquillity and general civilization in a Catholic country which has neither to fear the conflict of multiple sects as in the United States nor the vicissitudes of civil discord as in Mexico."

The religious peace which reigns in Brazil, we are told, came originally from the way in which the Separation was brought about. This way was neither "arbitrary" nor "violent" as in the case of France. "The Brazilians take a pride in the religious peace which reigns and honor the founders of the Republic as the originators of it." These statesmen gave up the power of appointing bishops and parochial incumbents. This was welcomed by

the religious question between Church and State in Brazil is thus stated by Mr. Savary, who seems all the time to have his eye on France and the cynical irreligiosity of Clemenceau and the time-serving apathy of Fallières:

"It is thus that the Church has found prosperity and the State tranquillity in Brazil. The Brazilians are to be sincerely felicitated on these points. To what are they indebted for these conditions? Undoubtedly to the generosity, the tact, the wisdom of their statesmen. The Church has been enabled easily to accept a loyal liberty offered to her by men who, whether friends, adversaries, or indifferentists, recognized the great rôle she plays in the general civilization of the world. It would have been only too easy in proclaiming liberty of public worship to have taken back in detail what had been given in bulk, to impose a certain régime of cultural associations, to multiply regulations, in a word, to keep the Church dependent on the State at the very moment that Church and State were announced to be separated. This would have been all the easier because the State was not bound by any anterior Concordat [such as the Government of France was bound by, yet so abruptly repudiated].

"The State of Brazil broke no contract in suppressing the Budget of Public Worship. . . . This short episode teaches a most remarkable lesson. It would be regrettable if this lesson should be without result, and this South-American country, the latest to adopt a republican government, should find none to follow its example in this particular."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

TWO religious organs of the colored race call attention to what they claim as discrimination against the blacks in church councils. One of these, *The Christian Index* (Jackson, Tenn.), regrets that no negro bishop was elected at the recent General Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. In another, *The National Baptist Union* (Nashville), Nannie H. Burroughs protests against the color line being drawn at the International Sunday-school Convention to be held this month in Louisville, Ky. "Negro delegates," she asserts, "will be 'colonized' on the first floor, and negro visitors will be sent to the roost." Such proceedings are evidently foreign to the practises of Louisville, as the writer of this article goes on to point out. Thus:

"Last year, when the Greater Louisville Exposition was held, black and white Kentuckians went night after night and day after day to see the products of Kentucky's soil and brain, on exhibition in the armory. When the National Tuberculosis Society held their meeting here during the past winter the color line was not drawn. All were invited, all were courteously treated, and all were benefited. These were secular movements in which the best citizens were interested and the masses attended, and yet there was no clash and not an unpleasant incident."

Why does the Convention bid for negro membership, this writer asks, if it intends "to snub them and publicly embarrass them by telling people that they are inferior"? Negroes will not be present at the Convention, asserts the writer, "because they are averse to paying their money to come all the way to Louisville to be 'Jim-Crowed' by a Christian organization that holds up the Bible in theory and tramples upon it when it comes to applying its doctrine." Further:

"The negroes of Louisville will be conspicuous for their absence from the meeting of the International Sunday-school Convention. Kentucky is noted for her thoroughbreds, and the negroes here who would attend a meeting of this kind would not condescend to do so unless they were treated decently. The sooner the international and 'interracial' organizations of this country practise what they preach and live up to their constitutions the better it will be for all concerned. You may pass the word down the line that the negro is now at the place where he must be treated as a man, and before the desirable-citizen element will accept anything less at the hands of the International Sunday-school Convention they will stay in the catechism taught by their own leaders and those friends who are willing to treat them decently, and be satisfied with repeating the Lord's Prayer, rather than go into a higher class, where they are not really wanted, and will have to appear in a side-show performance and sit on the 'roost.'"

Concerning the repeated failure of the negro contingent to elect a bishop of their race in the Methodist-Episcopal Church, *The Christian Index* writes:

"The negro constituents of the Methodist-Episcopal Church have been waiting long, and we might say with the patience of Job, to get a full-fledged negro bishop coordinate with the white bishops of that Church. President John Wesley E. Bowen, of Gammon School of Theology, was the candidate of the negro delegates for three general conferences. In 1904 he received 396 votes for the episcopacy. This year they decided to run Dr. M. C. B. Mason, the corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, and who is more widely known, believing that they had a winning candidate, as a combination had been formed between the negro delegates and the Germans to have a bishop of their own race. Somehow, the Germans won out by the aid of the negro votes. Dr. Nuelsen, of Berea College, was elected. So the Germans got their bishop, while the colored brother is again left out in the cold. He has been lavishly complimented, and that was all that was intended. The election of a negro bishop has never been seriously considered by the white delegates. They have again and again placated the colored brother, tickled him some to make him feel good. The negro delegates have strenuously prest their claims, but all in vain. A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse. The one essential qualification all negro aspirants for the bishopric lack, and that is a white skin, with parents of pure Anglo-Saxon

blood. Even the mixt-blood negro with 99 per cent. of negro blood is found wanting in the episcopal scales. There is no ghost of a chance of ever electing Drs. Bowen or Mason full-fledged bishops of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. To even aspire to such exalted position is like visiting Mars or some of the distant planets. If we were to give a friendly advice, we would advise the negro aspirants not to allow their names to be presented unless there is some understanding that an election is sure. It verifies the contention that the Methodist-Episcopal Church has not and never will have a full-fledged negro bishop. The colored brother is given a general office, which pays well, but he is forbidden to eat of the episcopal tree, which stands in the midst of progress. He has been told that its fruit is too delicious for the tooth of the colored brethren."

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT ARRESTED CHURCH PROGRESS

THE statistical proofs of the "arrested progress" of New York churches which we quoted last week from a recent sermon of Dr. Aked are declared by other observers to prove too much. Dr. Aked based his remarks on figures furnished by a magazine article by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., an authority which *The Homiletic Review* (New York) calls in question. "We do not remember to have read a more ungracious or a more unreliable utterance than this article," observes this periodical in its editorial capacity. The statements about the decline of the Church in New York, it further asserts, "are not based upon anything that bears any resemblance to the facts." The editor of *The Homiletic* goes on with more definite statements under authority of the figures published in *Federation* (New York, April, 1906), the magazine of the New York Federation of Churches. Mr. Dixon's statements concerning three denominations applied simply to the borough of Manhattan, where the greatest foreign element is concentrated. The "greater city" shows a different tale. Thus:

"In the territory comprizing Greater New York the Baptists have not 48 churches, but 113 (1905), and the percentage of its membership to the whole population is .96 as against 1.08 fifty years ago. That is, it has gained almost as fast as the population for a period of fifty years, this notwithstanding the immense influx of Roman Catholics and Jews. The Episcopal Church in New York in that time increased sixfold in membership, and the Methodists almost threefold. All the Protestant denominations show similar gains."

The July number of *The Homiletic* publishes entire the table referred to, in order to show that the churches of New York exhibit "no such decadent or moribund condition of things as Mr. Dixon describes." The greatest gain is shown by the Lutheran denomination, which in fifty years increased its churches in Manhattan by 30, and in Greater New York 116. The Protestant-Episcopal Church gained 27 in Manhattan and 93 in the greater city. The same relative increase of the Baptists was 16 and 69, Methodists 11 and 69, Presbyterians 16 and 62. The Congregational Church lost 1 in Manhattan and gained 26 in Greater New York. Besides this loss of the Congregationalists, the Reformed Dutch lost 1 and the United Presbyterian 5 in Manhattan; the latter denomination remained stationary as to the number of churches in Greater New York, while the Reformed Dutch gained 21. The Society of Friends lost 6 churches in Greater New York. The increase of church-members in Manhattan and Greater New York shows the following figures: Lutheran, 14,291 and 45,706; Protestant Episcopal, 44,040 and 75,388; Baptists, 10,202 and 28,718; Methodists, 3,389 and 27,799; Presbyterians, 14,536 and 34,010; Congregationalists, 1,170 and 17,106.

The tables show "that Protestantism in Greater New York has not quite kept pace with the increase of population for fifty years, falling from 9.07 to 8.04 per cent. in that time. But if the Roman-Catholic communicants be added (who show an increase from 12.2 per cent. to 26.4 per cent.), the gain in fifty years would be from 21.27 per cent. to 34.8 per cent. of the population."

LETTERS AND ART

WHAT AMUSES NEW YORK

A "STRICTLY unemotional" estimate of the kind of dramatic entertainment New York wants has been attempted in the *New York Times*. The estimate is based on an examination of the statistics of the past season's "runs"; not upon "critical" approval. Upon such a basis, then, there are nine leading successes, six of which are plays and three musical comedies. This proportion might be modified if all had started neck and neck. "The Merry Widow," "The Girl Behind the Counter," "The Thief," and "The Witching Hour" have all run over 200 performances, it is said; and "The Soul Kiss," "Girls," "The Servant in the House," "Father and the Boys," and "Paid in Full" have been pronounced successes, "tho the four last-named dramatic offerings began their metropolitan careers late in the year, and therefore do not show exceptionally high records."

The optimist who may find here an argument that public taste is improving as shown in its preference for drama over musical comedy is told, however, that the musical comedies drew more people and more money than the plays. We are offered as a basis for estimates the following figures that give rise to some curious reflections:

"Including the melodrama and répertoire houses, but excluding burlesque houses and vaudeville theaters, there have been nearly 500 different performances offered in New-York theaters this season. There have been 225 new plays of all classes, including musical entertainments. The season before there were 234; a year earlier there were 216, and yet a year earlier there were 224. The regularity of this average is one of the most mysterious things in the business. Of the 225 new plays offered during the past season, 118 have been offered in recognized producing houses; 61 have been presented in 'combination' houses; 21 in stock-houses, and 25 by dramatic schools in their public performances."

The writer proceeds to some particulars:

"Among the productions of the season 'The Thief,' at the Lyceum, and 'The Girl Behind the Counter,' at the Herald Square Theater, are up to the present practically tied for first place, both

closed their New-York engagements. 'The Witching Hour,' at the Hackett, has already been seen 236 times, and is to continue indefinitely. Had it opened simultaneously with 'The Thief' its record might have been equally great.

"The plays and musical comedies which have been seen more than 100 times and less than 200 times in New York since the middle of May a year ago are 'Classmates,' 'Fascinating Flora,' 'The Gay White Way,' 'A Grand Army Man,' Otis Skinner in 'The Honor of the Family,' 'A Knight for a Day,' 'The Merry Widow Burlesque,' 'Miss Hook of Holland,' 'My Wife,' 'Paid in Full,' 'Polly of the Circus,' 'The Round-up,' 'The Soul Kiss,' 'The Talk of New York,' 'The Top o' th' World,' 'A Waltz Dream,' 'The Warrens of Virginia,' 'When Knights Were Bold,' 'The Yankee Tourist,' and 'Nearly a Hero.'

"Plays and musical comedies which now have records of from 50 to 100 performances are 'The Bad Boy and His Teddy Bears,' 'Bandanna Land,' 'The Comet,' 'The Dairymaids,' 'Father and the Boys,' 'The Follies of 1907,' 'Girls,' 'Her Sister,' 'Hip! Hip! Hooray!' 'The Hoyden,' 'The Jesters,' 'Lonesome Town,' 'The Maid and the Millionaire,' 'The Master Builder,' 'Lord Dundreary,' 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary,' 'The Rogers Brothers in Panama,' 'The Servant in the House,' 'Tom Jones,' and 'Twenty Days in the Shade.' Tho some of the plays in this last classification deserve to rank as genuine successes, several others do not merit such consideration."

Any one with the patience to examine this list and extend the classification still further, comments the writer, will discover that the number of dramatic and musical offerings that have run for over fifty performances is about equally divided. "From these forty-five productions one may ascertain, if such a thing is possible, the taste of Broadway theater-going audiences." But as to the relative numbers of people concerned in this exhibition of "taste" we read:

"'The Girl Behind the Counter' was performed 280 times in the Herald Square Theater, which seats 1,200 people; 'The Merry Widow' has been offered more than 260 times in the New Amsterdam Theater, which seats 1,675; 'The Thief' was offered 280 times in the Lyceum, which seats 909, and 'The Witching Hour' more than 230 times in the Hackett, which seats about 1,000. That is to say, if these four entertainments were 'playing to capacity,' any one night nearly 1,000 more people would see the musical entertainments than would see the dramas.

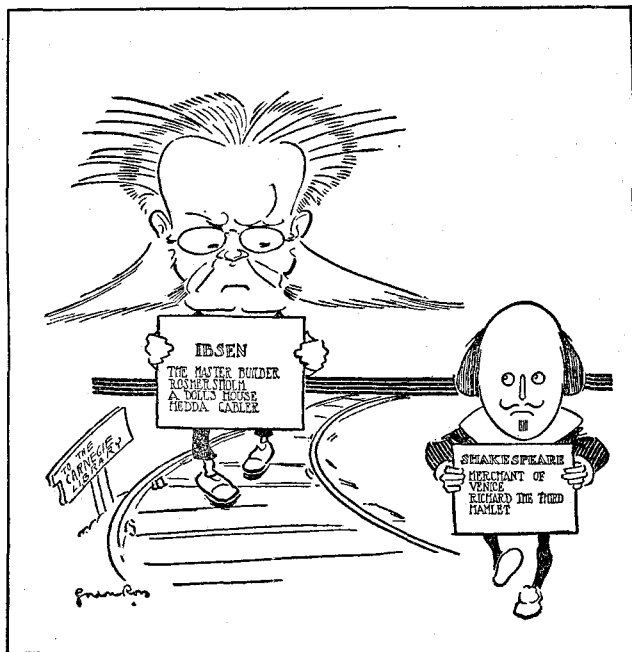
"Of the twenty-three productions that have run over 100 performances in New York this season thirteen have been musical and eleven dramatic. When in the very near future 'Girls' and 'The Servant in the House' shall both have passed the 100-performance mark the division will be precisely equal. Nevertheless, owing to differences in the sizes of the houses and their 'money capacity' as well as their seating capacity, it is safe to say that at least 50 per cent. more money has been spent this year at the notable musical comedies than at the notable dramatic entertainments."

One "singular feature of the year" is declared to be the fact that



EUGENE WALTER,
Author of "Paid in Full,"

The single new successful American dramatist of the past season.



IBSEN AND SHAKESPEARE RETIRING TO THE LIBRARY.
—Gordon Ross in the *New York Times*.

with totals of about 280 performances. 'The Merry Widow,' which opened in New York later in the season, already has 266 performances to its credit, and, during its all-summer run at the New Amsterdam, will readily distance all competitors, including the two pieces given first place in this summary, both of which have now

"in spite of the production of an unusually large number of home-made dramas, only one new author has come into prominence." Thus:

"The bulk of the successes have been written by the old people. Augustus Thomas wrote 'The Witching Hour,' Clyde Fitch wrote 'Girls,' George Ade wrote 'Father and the Boys.' This one exception is Eugene Walter, author of 'Paid in Full' and 'The Wolf.' He is a young man who has long been trying to write plays, and has at last 'arrived.' Two foreign dramatists have come into local prominence—Henri Bernstein, through the production of 'The Thief,' and Charles Rann Kennedy, through the presentation of 'The Servant in the House.' Only two successful plays have been written by women—'Polly of the Circus,' and 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary,' the first being a genuine success, and the second, character farce, something more than a failure."

Many old gods were largely deserted. Bernard Shaw was in almost total eclipse. Shakespeare was produced by the Italian Novelli, by Sothern, and by Henry Ludlowe. The first and last were accounted failures. Ibsen was represented in "The Master Builder" and "Rosmersholm." "All individual honors must be conceded to Adeline Genée, one of the most remarkable dancers ever seen in this city."

THE BEST ENGLISH TITLE—Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who writes a column in *The British Weekly* (London) over the signature "A Man of Kent," thinks that the best book-title in the English language is that given by Ruskin to his collection of letters, "Arrows of the Chase." Writers of captions as well as choosers of titles may be interested to learn that this title, given the palm, was not an offhand choice of Ruskin. Dr. Nicoll writes:

"I am not surprized to find from the new Library Edition that this title was not hit upon easily. A friend suggested to Ruskin 'Public Letters.' Ruskin replied that he did not like it, and that

was. Of how few titles can one say that they are secure, final, and satisfying as this is? Dickens's exercise of mind in getting titles is well shown in Forster's biography, and he was not on the whole very successful."

COPPÉE, THE VOICE OF PARIS

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE, versatile poet and prose-writer, who died recently in Paris, is spoken of as the exponent of that city. Essentially Parisian in his sentimentality, his irony, his reserve, and the gaiety that masked his tenderness for others and sympathy for their sufferings, as he went on his apparently care-free way, Coppée will remain in history the poet of the lowly of Paris. Belonging to the people by birth and early environment, he never ceased to be one of them. When, in 1869, all the salons of Paris were thrown open to the famous author of "Le Passant," and he suddenly was transported from the most modest of scenes to the most luxurious, he did not forget his origin nor what he owed to those among whom he had grown up. The modest house in which the illustrious academician died testified to his fidelity to his principles in this regard. No one practised more consistently than he the precept that the aristocrats of nature contribute most to elevate their own early surroundings by remaining in them.

In *Le Figaro* (Paris) André Beaunier pays tribute to the genius of Coppée, and points out the complete unity of his career as man, patriot, artist. "At once sentimental and martial, Coppée was a true child of Paris," he writes, "loving gaiety and jest, with a smile often trembling on the verge of tears." Further:

"Of all the poets of to-day, Coppée was the most celebrated, the most popular, the one whose works were the most wide-spread. At the theater his success was great. When he began to write for the newspapers, he attracted an immense number of readers. The reason for that was that he had never severed the bonds—as others, from pride, mistakenly, perhaps, have done—between him and the common people. Faithful to his origin, faithful to himself, he remained faithful to the traditions that had formed both him and them. The talent with which he had been endowed did not separate him from the men of his time and country; he celebrated them in song so well that he was heard with true sympathy.

"The astonishing part of it was that he should have been a Parnassian. And herein lies his literary originality: a popular writer, in the main, yet he partook of the most cultured estheticism. It seldom occurred to Parnassians to attract numbers. . . . Coppée did not imitate their disdain of the masses, but he liked their careful manner of working. . . . The other Parnassians devoted their talent to celebrating the picturesque marvels of exotic flora and fauna, fables of antiquity or of far-distant countries, rarefied feelings of souls tormented by metaphysics or adventurous sciences. He, wandering through the faubourgs rather than the labyrinths of ideology or history, glorified the humble of Paris or its environs.

"Coppée will be known to posterity as the poet of the lowly of Paris. . . . Certain writers of the present day will leave a more imposing or more profound work. Not one will be more characteristic, more spontaneous, more sincere; not one will give in his books a franker expression of a soul that is known to us well, that belongs to us entirely, and is that of a brother. He was not a 'thinker.' But at a period like ours, when false thinkers swarm, the truth of his emotions is truly delectable. While so many impostors are erecting ideologies of falsehood, his keen loyalty of sentiment has much charm. Let us bow with deference to him, as to a good man and a conscientious artist who has never denied his natural ideal."

Paul Bourget, in *Le Gaulois* (Paris), dwells upon the hidden warmth of his heart, the honesty and sincerity of his character, the



ACADEMICIANS MARCHING IN COPPÉE'S FUNERAL-TRAIN.

In this group are Messrs. de Ségur, Maurice Barrès, Paul Bourget, Marcel Donnay, and Arsène Houssaye.

as it was a lovely afternoon he was going for a walk, in the course of which he hoped to hit upon some more 'mellifluous nomenclature.' The suggestions that followed the walk were 'Spare Minutes,' 'Spent Shot,' and 'Surdus Auribus.' His correspondent in turn suggested 'A Quiver of Arrows,' but Ruskin thought this a little too poetical. The author then suggested 'Totus in Illis,' 'Here and There,' and 'To-day.' Ten days later he recommended 'Signals on the Old Road.' The following week he preferred the title 'The Faggot.' Three months later he exclaimed, 'At last I have got it—"Arrows of the Chase,"' and 'Arrows of the Chase' it

conscientiousness of his workmanship, which did not prevent him from going straight to nature for inspiration, and finding it in the homely life all about him. He says:

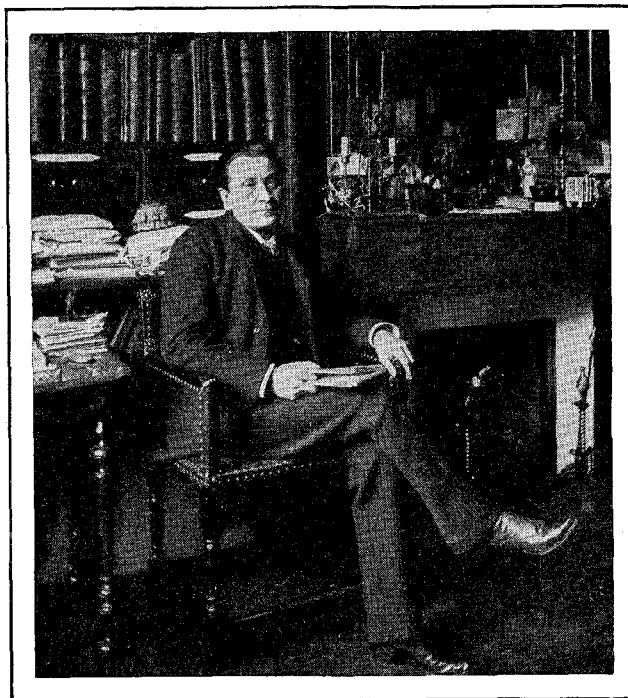
"The literary activity of Coppée was great and inexhaustible. Attention should be called to the fact that it was unceasingly renewed. Like all original artists, he had a most characteristic style, but varied its applications with a rarely happy effect. He was, for instance, an elegist in 'Le Reliquaire'; . . . in 'Les Récits Épiques' a broad and powerful painter of frescoes. . . . At the same time he revealed himself the miniature-painter of humble life in 'Les Humbles,' and above all in the 'Promenades et Intérieurs,' those masterpieces that recall the fine, clear, distinctly French touch of Chardin. . . . As a dramatic author he had from the first, with 'Le Passant,' taken rank with the romantic writers inspired by Shakespeare's 'As You Like It.' . . . Turning, rather late, to prose, he excelled as a novelist. Ardent admirer of Balzac and Dickens, he succeeded, in 'L'idylle Pendant le Siècle,' and especially in 'Toute une Jeunesse,' in uniting the realism of one with the humor of the other, while ever remaining the thoughtful observer of Parisian life. He has given exquisite little pictures of it in his short stories: 'Contes en Prose,' 'Vingts Contes Nouveaux,' 'Contes Rapides,' 'Longues et Brèves,' abound in narratives that would have been as celebrated as certain ones of Mérimée or de Maupassant, if Coppée already had not won fame of another sort. When the public has once classified one of its favorites, it is not easy for the artist to obtain recognition for anything but that for which his label calls. . . . Notwithstanding, his prose was delicious, strong, full of color, and possessed of the fire of genius. He proved that later, when, turning journalist, he composed the chronicles, in four volumes, under the title of 'Mon Franc Parler.' So vivid are they in the contrasts of artless emotion and cutting irony, of exalted moods and sudden outbursts of merriment, of imagination and observation, that they seem to be his very conversation."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE LESSER STEVENSON

THERE was another Stevenson who was, it appears, both "greater and less" than the one of whom everybody has heard everything. The much-beloved "R. L. S." is not the only one who shed luster upon the family name. Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, or R. A. M. S., as his friends called him, was that other; and the devotion of friends and the almost religious family loyalty of R. L. S. have given us rumors from time to time, of his personal charm, his brilliant intellect, and his rare gifts in conversation. His permanent memorial is the masterly study of Velasquez, critically regarded as the most important English work on this Spanish master. In the June *Scribner's* the American painter, Mr. Will H. Low, pays to this other Stevenson the tribute of an affectionate friend. "His mental alertness, his opinions based on an already wide experience backed by a store of acquired knowledge which no other one of us possess," says Mr. Low, "were expressed inimitably." His genius for talk is declared greater than any Mr. Low has ever known, greater even than that shown by his more famous cousin, with whom he is compared in the following lines. Mr. Low first knew "Bob" Stevenson when they were both students at the *atelier* of Carolus-Duran in Paris, and reflects for us here the impressions he derived at that time. He writes thus of Stevenson's talk:

"It began on a plane far above argument; with careless generosity granting all that you would give your life blood to maintain, and then by twist and turn, with an apparent and honest intent not to dismiss the smallest subject before every phase of it was carefully examined, your premises would suddenly give way and the principles of years would lie in ruins at your feet; while guided by his skilful hand, you soared the blue empyrean of speculative thought. From our accepted point of view, that to our human ant-hill each insect must add his grain of sand as an excuse for existence, it is regrettable that no one, of the many who have listened spellbound to this rare genius, can adequately record enough of his conversation to prove the work—I use the word advisedly—which this man did in the world. The gift of his

cousin, the well-loved R. L. S., was both greater and less. His talk, shorn of much of its exuberance, compressed to solidity, and in the process becoming tangible, lives for us on the printed page. He had the more common endowment of the artist, a joy in his craft, the necessity of basing on a lump of clay the chiseled work of art. In this he was of the company of writers, sculptors, and painters, the perfect fruit of civilization, if you will, but of this earth earthy, capable of classification and ordered comparison, and, in a world where beauty is use, greater by far than the gift of the less definable cousin. Bob was akin to music; the art which, reproducing nothing, based on naught that is tangible, is yet



COPPÉE IN HIS LIBRARY.

He has had an immense following because he "never severed the bonds—as others, from pride, mistakenly, perhaps, have done—between him and the common people."

capable of awakening chords untouched by painting, sculpture, or literature. In an imaginary republic of Art and Letters he would have found a place where his gift of stimulating sympathetic intelligences would have given him a position among the most useful of its citizens. For what might have seemed his cheerful pessimism to a superficial view had, in reality, nothing of the doctrine of *cui bono*, which is the base of pessimism. On the contrary, I have never known a spirit more appreciative and helpfully judicious than his, and numbers of men, borne down far more than he in the despair of doing aught that will command success, yet painfully toiling to add their mite to the world's accretion, know deep in their hearts how much they owe to his wise counsel and discriminating encouragement in giving them hope for renewed effort. In the earlier years of their inseparable intimacy, the elder of the cousins was of incalculable help to the younger, as R. L. S. loyally proclaimed on all occasions."

R. A. M. Stevenson—"Bob," as his friends called him—belongs to the class of men who "live again in minds made better by their presence." Like Arthur Hallam and John Sterling and Clarence King, their own achievement bulks small in comparison with the amount of influence that is credited to them. His failure as a painter turned him into the field of criticism, where his work showed the same brilliance that characterized his talk. Even in painting, however, he was one of the first to catch the new spirit, for Mr. Low declares that his "studies" had "something of the novelty of composition and brilliancy of color which only became the property of the modern painter at the first comprehensive exhibition of the impressionists two years later." Mr. Low speaks further of his painting:

"In writing of Bob I am speaking of an unsuccessful painter,

one who after years of discouragement, even from those who would have better liked to praise, virtually relinquished the brush and all unwillingly took up the pen. I can not pretend to have followed his work, for during the period of his struggle we were on opposite sides of the Atlantic and consequently I only knew of his ultimate trial and his failure by report. Assiduity in these early days was absent from his effort, the spectacle of the world then, as later, holding first possession of his nature; and intermittence of effort is as great an enemy as the painter, young or old, can encounter. But this alone is not enough to explain my friend's failure as a painter; for many as idle as he have, through encouragement, acquired industry. It must be remembered that painting at that time, at least in France, was singularly oblivious of the charm of color. Efficiency in drawing, often lacking in style but aiming at veracity, and a close attention to values, as the qualities of light and dark resident in each and every tone (not light and shade, *chiaro-oscuro*, which is an entirely different thing) are technically known, constituted the chief equipment of the painter. Of color, *per se*, either in its realistic aspect in rendering nature or in its decorative quality, little was said, even by Duran, in his instruction; and in the production of the time the same lack is evident. Stevenson's gift as a painter, in so far as he was gifted, was in the direction of color; and I remember certain studies where it seemed to me that he had developed the latent color of the objects represented to a quite remarkable degree. Work much later of his, which I have seen, had these same qualities over-emphasized until they became the defect of his merit, but I have always felt that under conditions more sympathetic than he found after his return to England something would have resulted from this quality; which at the period I speak of few of his comrades shared in any considerable degree."

STARVING AT LETTERS

A FEW years ago Mr. Upton Sinclair published a novel called "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," purporting to record the real history of a young and unsuccessful literary man in New York. It made a sensation, but was critically considered a biased view of the commercial side of book-publishing. The self-constituted genius who took the world into his confidence, after confessing to the rebuffs that he constantly met in trying to dispose of his literary work, committed suicide. *Arthur Stirling* was a figure of fiction, but a man who seems his counterpart has just address a letter to *The American Magazine* (July), telling of his discouragement as a short-story writer. "If measured by pecuniary results," he says, "I suppose I must admit that I am a flat failure; if regulated by praise I am a success." He goes on with a picture that recalls the blackness and despair of some phases of the late George Gissing's life:

"All my life has been passed in the Underworld, and I have tried to make a study of its different inhabitants—thieves, tramps, drug-users, street-fakirs, grafting politicians, etc. All of my writings concern the Underworld, and many of the collection are founded on my own experiences. One editor says I have 'gone deeper into the drug question than any other writer that ever lived, not even excepting De Quincey or Poe.'"

"My first literary work was a slang lexicon and a dissertation on the 'yegg' species of vagrant—the only work of its kind ever compiled in this country. I managed to sell both to a certain newspaper for \$25, barely sufficient to keep a real litterateur in postage. About that time I also sold several stories to a magazine in Chicago; they have appeared, but the article and lexicon have been held back all this time, altho it is now nearly three years since I sold them. Last summer I sold two stories to a New-York magazine for \$50. After holding them six months they refused, for some reason or other, to print them, in spite of the fact that they were paid for."

"So here I am, after a lifetime of study and preparation, after three years of sending a finished product around to the editors, after having spent three months in Bellevue Hospital with a severe and puzzling illness brought on by close application in completing a thirty-thousand-word critique on E. A. Poe, in such abject despair and destitution that I shall surely sink unless some one comes

forth to help me. I feel that I can not keep up my courage any longer. People of means will scarcely believe that it is possible for an author literally to starve to death amid all of this wealth and apparent happiness. Yet it is a fact. Isn't there something radically wrong somewhere when I can have in my possession stories that are unique and individual, tales such as can not be found in any literature, and make the 'rounds' with them and still be compelled to stop on my journey and grab a handful of free lunch from actual hunger? I think there is. Time and again I have placed myself on the scales to find what is wanting, and it seems I can not discover where the fault lies. Suppose I have a number of stories the equal of some of Poe's, would it not be a shame to permit them to die in the dark corner of some obscure garret?"

"When I began to write it was for the purpose of getting sufficient money to provide for my parents against the rigors of their declining years. In the three years of my literary activity I have sent them just exactly \$40."

"At this writing I belong to the overcoatless brigade, and soon I will be in the shoeless contingent. If I abandon my career and ambition, however, my first work will be to touch a match to my collection of manuscripts, for in them is centered the cause of all my misfortune. Before I began to write, I was happy; now I fear even to tell how deprest I am."

CHARGE OF THE PEGASUS BRIGADE

THE less than minor poets have found a friend in a writer for the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. He takes them up on the "purely human side," and doesn't trouble himself much with the literary. That was undertaken, he recalls, by "a New-York reviewer" who made an enforced journey through the fields of contemporary verse, starting out blithely, "but the further he went the more his gloom increased." That traveler was doubtless Mr. Howells, whose discouragement over his research was reported by us in a previous issue. The present champion finds a goodly company for whom he takes up the cudgels. "Despite the vigilance of publishers, aided and abetted by public opinion, seventy or eighty volumes of verse have been issued in the last few months in this country," he informs us, and goes on to view the matter thus from the "human" side:

"Happily the matter may be viewed from a human as well as a literary side. And from the former standpoint we perceive grounds for admiration which the too narrowly scanning reviewer was forced to withhold. If the poets have not succeeded in producing poetry of a rare quality, they have given, and are continually giving, exhibitions of a notable courage. Who will deny that there is something positively heroic in the stubborn fashion in which, month after month, bands of them insist on assaulting the steep and strong heights of inappreciation?"

"The knowledge that the assault is doomed to failure makes the recurring onsets all the more sublime. For even the poets must know that the serried unimpressibles are not to be breached by any ordinary artillery. Yet month after month the assault goes on, and the new poets march to the hopeless enterprise over the mangled bodies of their immediate predecessors. Every now and then, amid the confusion of the one-sided struggle, a poet manages to get a missile in the shape of a sonnet or a ballade over the ramparts and among the besieged. But for the most part the missiles fall short, even of the outer fortifications, and drop unnoticed on the field."

"Where will you find a courage exceeding this? Men have long agreed to speak well of Thermopylae, of the six hundred, of the 'ten thousand' marching through myriad enemies to the sea, of the 'old guard' at Waterloo, of the men who held and stormed the hills at Gettysburg. And, in truth, all that was nobly done."

"But the actors in those dramas of war had inspiration in the knowledge that all the world was looking, and a large part of it with sympathy and admiration. But the poets who have within the last few months issued those seventy or eighty volumes, despite the vigilance of publishers, without encouragement from any quarter, the men who fought a hopeless fight, knowing the doom assigned, what shall be said of them?"

CURRENT POETRY

Wander Hymn at Morning.

BY WILLIAM R. BENÉT.

Wind blows from the world below,
Wind sweeps from the sky that's o'er me;
There's a rosy light o'er the world's far rim
And a fair new day before me.

How far, how far through the mist-hung vale
Wander highway and byway and barberry trail,
By dewy lushgrass and nodding corn,
O'er the good, glad world on this good, glad morn!

Sun laughs from the world below,
Sun laughs from the sky above me;
For cattle low in the homestead byres
And my hymn's to the gods who love me.

And near—how near—sounds the busy din
Of market and square, where the folk begin
Their cheery tasks ere the day's full born—
Oh, the good, glad world in this good, glad morn!
—*The Pacific Monthly* (June).

Infinity.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

Earth's pangs and pains, they kiss or stab—
A puny dwindling exaltation,
But, oh, the spherul agony!
To listen at night and understand
The small steps of eternity!
To smile and see
At one's doom-hour, maybe,
The star-sown Road
Of a trans-spectral unity
Curving across men's sleeping hands
Its wakeful arched illumination.
To capture once
The speechless language,
The haunting flash
Of death's hushed fulmination!
Once to have heard, once to have heard
The first seed's arrogation—
The ultimate Challenge,
The flying Word,
And then to follow, follow
Beyond the farthest god's flame-darkened habitation.
—*The Smart Set* (June).

PERSONAL

Jefferson Davis at West Point.—Some interesting pictures of the early student days of Jefferson Davis while at West Point have recently been brought to light by Prof. W. S. Fleming in *The Metropolitan Magazine*. Mr. Davis was appointed to West Point by John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War under Monroe. We read further:

Jefferson consented to go to West Point for one year, expecting to go afterward to the University of Virginia. This decision was made after considerable hesitation and correspondence between Jefferson, who was in Lexington, Ky., and his relatives in Mississippi. In consequence he was delayed and did not reach West Point until the latter part of September, too late to enter regularly with the class.

But through the kindness of Capt. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, an old friend of the Davis family, who was then stationed at the Military Academy, young Davis secured a special examination. The only requirements then insisted upon for admission were an acquaintance with the principles of arithmetic, the ability to read well and to write. Until 1866 no change was made in the entrance conditions. In these subjects the candidates were as well prepared as those of to-day, when less attention is paid to the fundamentals. But of the lack of preparation shown by some of the candidates one may judge from a recommendation of the Board of Visitors made the year after Davis entered, that "after 1828 no cadet be admitted to enter who does not understand English grammar and geography."

Davis, who had had good training at Transylvania,

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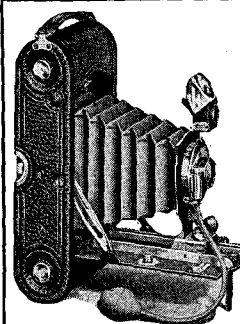
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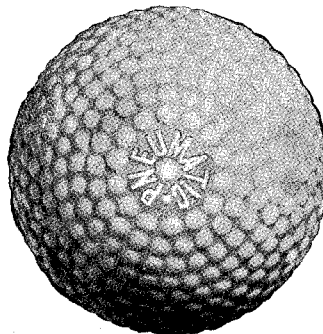
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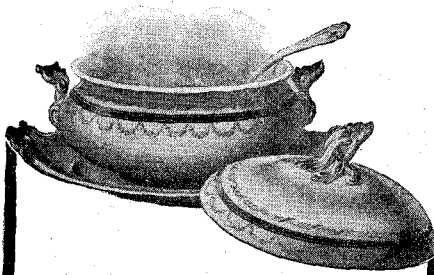
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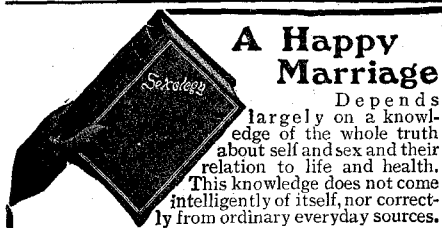


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was well prepared in algebra, geometry, Latin, Greek, etc., but, curiously enough, had no text-book knowledge of arithmetic. Captain Hitchcock was quite alarmed when he learned this, and began to coach Davis in arithmetic. But no time was allowed for this, for the candidate was at once called before the academic board. Charles Davies, the well-known text-book writer, then professor of mathematics, asked some questions about fractions which Davis through his knowledge of algebra managed to answer and thus created, as he tells us, the impression that he was familiar with the subject. Then Berard, the French professor, undertook to examine him in French, but finding that he could read Greek, delightedly questioned him in that subject until the time for the examination was consumed. Davis was admitted largely on his Transylvania record, but, as he said later, he never afterward had much confidence in examinations as a method of finding what a person knew.

It was said by classmates of Davis that in military matters he was looked upon as a leader of the corps. "His figure was very soldier-like and rather robust, his springy step resembling the step of an Indian brave on the warpath."

Despite this early dignity, however, the writer tells of a number of episodes which amusingly illustrate how the future President of the Confederacy broke the monotony of the drill and study-room. We read:

Jefferson Davis enjoys the distinction of being in the first lot of cadets court-martialed for drinking at Benny Havens'. In the summer of 1825 the corps was in camp. The tents had no floors, and one Sunday a deluge of rain drowned out the quarters of Davis and others. He with four companions—Theophilus Mead, Samuel J. Hays, James Allison, and James F. Swift—set out in search of a comfortable shelter. They reached Benny's before they found it. While they were indulging in comforting drinks, Captain Hitchcock, who was passing, heard sounds of rejoicing and stepped in. He testified that some of the cadets had "a certain wildness of countenance which is produced oftentimes by the use of ardent spirits." They were so ready to explain the situation to him that he confessed to "some difficulty in resisting" their advances, and one of them was "familiar with myself beyond the rules of propriety and discipline." Of Davis he said, "he exhibited extreme embarrassment, . . . [which] might have proceeded from being found in the circumstances I stated, but a part of it I attributed to the use of spirituous liquors."

Davis now first appears as a strict constructionist. He maintained that there were two reasons why the cadets should be acquitted: (1) Because the regulations forbidding visits to Benny's, tho known to the corps, had not been officially promulgated, and (2) because cider and porter were not "spirituous liquors," that this was the opinion of the corps as well as of the greatest chemists. Davis had Major Worth to testify that "his deportment as a gentleman had been unexceptionable." Each cadet made a formal written defense also. That of Davis dwells upon the first of the two reasons named above. It ends with the following sentiment:

"It is better a hundred guilty should escape than one righteous person be condemned."

The court sentenced four of the cadets to be dismissed from the service of the United States, but in consideration of previous good conduct, Davis and Hays were "pardoned and returned to duty."

At another time Davis and a fellow cadet, Emil La Serre, went to Benny's, and hearing that an officer was coming, rushed over a rocky short cut to the quarters. Davis stumbled and fell over a high cliff down forty or fifty feet toward the river. He caught the branches of a tree that grew out of the cliff, and tho he tore his hands badly, managed to break the fall somewhat. La Serre peered over the edge of the cliff and inquired, "Jeff, are you dead?" and Jeff laughed. His injuries were almost fatal, and it was several months before he recovered.

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A Veteran's Description of the Sepoy Rebellion.—Frederick Groom, an Englishman whose death has just been announced, was a veteran of the famous Indian mutiny and witnessed many of the barbarities that marked the history of that terrible uprising of the Sepoy. An American writer, Mrs. Emily Paret, at one time sketched his experiences and descriptions of the rebellion for *Golden Hours*. We quote in part from the *Baltimore News*:

"We were first engaged on November 26, when we moved out five miles from the city [Cawnpore] to attack the enemy. But instead of finding 8,000, as we expected, there were 26,000 against our force of 1,800.

"I was sergeant in charge of the quarter guard that day, when the troops were assembling for the forward march, and as it was to be my first battle, I was waiting anxiously to be ordered to join my company. Imagine my disappointment when the adjutant calmly ordered me to fall back with my men and form part of the baggage guard. I hesitated a second, and then said:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but if there is to be an action I would like to be with my company."

"You have your orders," he said curtly, and went forward to join the assembling division. But a moment later I saw a sergeant leave the rear and go forward toward the adjutant. The officer said a few words to him, and the sergeant came toward me. I knew that I was to be relieved. The sergeant was an old soldier, who had fought all through the Crimea, and after telling me that the adjutant had given orders for me to join the troops, he said:

"Ah, Tom, when you have had as much of it as I have you won't be so ready to volunteer."

"Well, we fought until noon and were able to hold our own, besides capturing the leading guns of the enemy. We then fell back. But instead of occupying the fort, which was on the river in front of the city, or the city itself, we fell back into a new encampment on the outskirts of Cawnpore. The bridge, reaching from shore to shore, was about a half mile in length.

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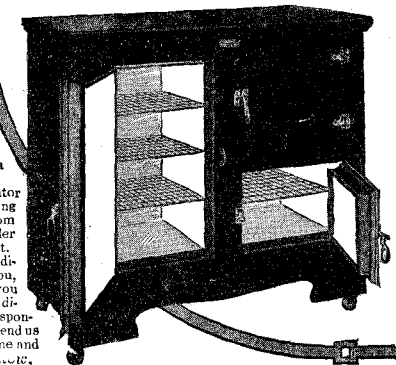
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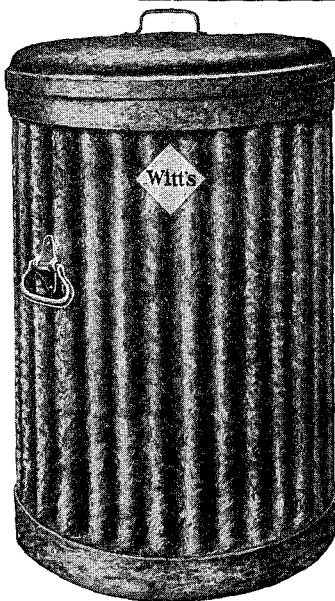
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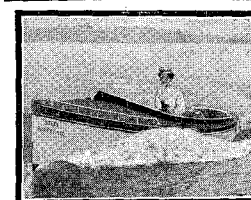
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until 9 o'clock the next morning. Then the bugle sounded and the cannon began firing all around us.

"I had taken off my sergeant's cap to clean it, and was without a jacket when the alarm was given. I snatched up a cap belonging to some other man and fell in without my jacket.

"It was a terribly unequal fight with 25,000 against us, some of them between us and the fort, and others flanking us in the city. I was wounded in the arm early in the action, my sergeant's stripe being shot clean away, but there were men all around me wounded far worse and still fighting, so I did not retire.

"We were ordered to retreat in the afternoon, and I don't think until then General Windham knew that we were flanked. It was a narrow escape from extermination. Fortunately one of the rifle regiments at Allahabad, hearing the cannonading, came to our relief. They came the whole distance, seven or eight miles, at a double quick, and engaged the enemy at the front. Under cover of their attack we were able to drive out the troops in Cawnpore and retreat to the fort, leaving the city, our camp, and the slaughter-house, besides our baggage, etc., to the Sepoys.

"The next morning the enemy were in full possession, and we moved out early from the fort and engaged them. We sustained disastrous losses. Only one officer was left uninjured. My captain was shot in the leg, and the ensign, a fine young fellow, killed in the afternoon.

"All that day we prayed for Sir Colin Campbell to relieve us, but he didn't come. We were obliged to fall back into the fort on the third day, and were besieged for two weeks, but we held the bridge of boats.

"Every morning the first thing we did was to look eagerly over that bridge and along the sandy shore on the other side for some sign of Campbell's coming.

"I remember well the day when he came. It was a beautiful morning, and very early we noticed something moving on the other side, away off in the distance. It came nearer and nearer, until we could see Campbell's advance guard on the bridge.

"The sun was just breaking out, and it shone on their arms as they came marching steadily and silently over. It was glorious to see them and to know that we were at last relieved, but the men were forbidden to utter a cheer, as Campbell intended to surprise the Sepoys. There must have been 20,000 men, but they filed past us in absolute silence. It took a long time for them to cross.

"The attack was not made until midnight, but the women and children who had been brought from Lucknow were escorted first to Allahabad, the road to which we held. We waited until a rocket shot up from Allahabad; that told us they had reached there safely, and it was a signal for our attack.

"The Sepoys were completely surprised, and almost cut to pieces. As I said, there was no quarter, and that battlefield, when I went over it in daylight, was literally covered with corpses lying in heaps as high as one's head. For miles one could see those ghastly piles. What few of the natives were left escaped by crossing a river some eight miles distant."

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"Ah, but I don't know you well enough, Mr. Peters," said the young lady, blushing, as she withdrew behind her fan.—*Catholic News.*

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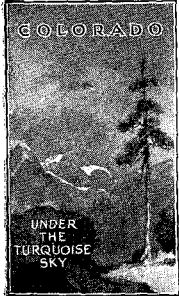
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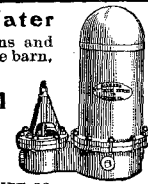


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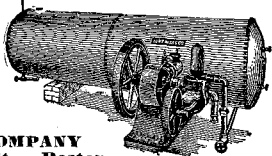
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Taking Notice.—FRED—"My dear Dora, let this thought console you for your lover's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way."

BEREAVED ONE.—"They haven't all gone, have they?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Proof.—MRS. EASTEND—"You'll not find me difficult to suit, Nora."

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Force of Habit.—SATAN—"In what department did you put that new arrival?"

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SATAN.—"Take him off at once or he'll be turning off the heat."—*Catholic Mirror.*

He Knew.—"Do you want employment?"

"Lady," answered Plodding Pete, "you means well, but you can't make work sound any more invitin' by usin' words of three syllables."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 5.—It is reported that the Chinese Government is planning to spend the greater part of the Boxer indemnity returned by the United States in educating Chinese youths in American schools and colleges.

June 6.—Servia withdraws its representative from Montenegro, and diplomatic relations between the two governments are expected to cease entirely.

June 7.—Dispatches from Caracas say that the plague continues at La Guayra, that the port remains closed, and that there is great suffering in the city.

June 8.—Police at Lisbon discover a wide-spread anarchist plot to blow up the Portuguese royal family.

June 9.—King Edward and Emperor Nicholas meet at Reval on board the *Standart*.

Advices from Tangier report that Mulai Hafiz, the insurgent Sultan, has entered Fez with an army of 12,000 men.

The British battle-ship *Irresistible* narrowly escapes sinking in Portland harbor owing to inability to close her valves.

June 10.—A monument to the Russian dead at Port Arthur is unveiled on Antzu-Shan.

June 11.—Charlemagne Tower, the retiring Ambassador of the United States to Germany, leaves Berlin for Paris.

Domestic.

June 5.—It is announced at the White House that President Roosevelt will sail for Cairo in April, 1909, accompanied by his son Kermit, to hunt big game in Africa.

June 7.—William E. Quimby, formerly United States Minister to the Netherlands, dies in Detroit.

June 10.—A mail-pouch, said to have contained \$100,000, in transit from Los Angeles to New York, disappears in Kansas City.

June 11.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft warn the Government of Panama that fraud will not be permitted in the approaching election on the Isthmus.

The New York State Senate passes the Anti-race-track Gambling Bills by a vote of 26 to 25, the bills already having passed the Assembly.

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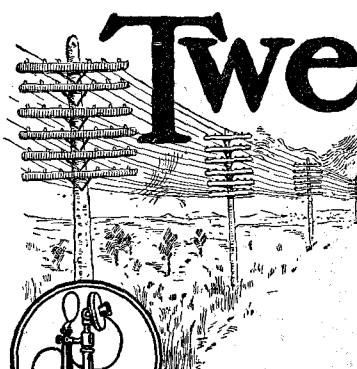
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Remember, the value of the service lies in the number of people you can reach *without confusion*—the promptness with which you get your response.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"J. S. F.," New York City.—"Please tell me the proper pronunciation of the word *Wallachian*, also the origin."

The pronunciation preferred is wal-lay'ki-an (i as in it; final a as in sofa). The term is derived from Old High German *walk*, meaning "foreigner" plus *-ian*, adjectival suffix, meaning "pertaining to."

"S. N.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word *until* is not spelled with two l's.

"R.," Walkerton, Ont.—Just as one hour after midnight is 1 A.M., so any part of that hour is also A.M.; so, also, may it be said, that just as one hour after midnight is P.M., so any part of that hour is also P.M.

"F. A. F.," Boston, Mass.—"What is the correct use of the prepositions *at*, *in*, and *on*?"

Always *in* a country, either *at* or *in* a city, town, or village; *at*, if the place is regarded as a point; *in*, if it is inclusive. *On* is frequently used where *in* would be preferable.

"L. F. K.," Chicago, Ill.—"Real" used for *very* is an undesirable colloquialism. Avoid such locutions as "real good," "real glad," "real pleased." *Very* is the correct word to use. "We had a very pleasant time" is preferred to "We had a real good time."

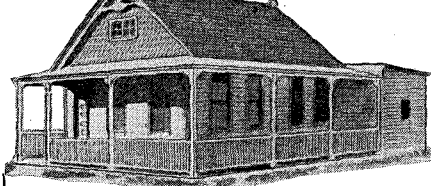
"C. A. F.," Canton, O.—In general the titles of books, selections, songs, etc., are either set off in quotation-marks or printed in a different type from the names of the authors. Italic type or quotation-marks are frequently used on concert programs to set off the titles of musical selections and songs even when the composers' names follow.

"H. S. D.," Canton, Ill.—(1) The maxim, "Virtue is its own reward," is quoted in Prior, "Imitations of Horace," book iii., ode 2; Gay, "Epistle to Methuen"; Home, "Douglas," act iii., sc. 1. (2) "*Ipsa quidem virus sibi pulcherrima merces*" (in Silius Italicus: "Punica," lib. xiii., line 663) is the nearest Latin quotation to that which you cite that we have been able to find. (3) More than one is always expressed by the plural; as, *one and a half* ounces.

"R. W. A.," Eagle Pass, Tex.—"What is a *polygon*? Can a side of a polygon be equal to an angle?"

A *polygon* is a plane figure bounded by straight lines. The bounding lines are the sides of the polygon, and their sum is the perimeter of the polygon. The angles which the adjacent side make with each other are the angles of the polygon, and their vertices are the vertices of the polygon. The number of sides of a polygon is evidently equal to the number of its angles. An *equilateral polygon* is one that has all its sides equal; an *equiangular polygon* is one that has all its angles equal. For a polygon with all its sides and angles equal see Wentworth's "Text-Book of Geometry," p. 66, fig. 2.

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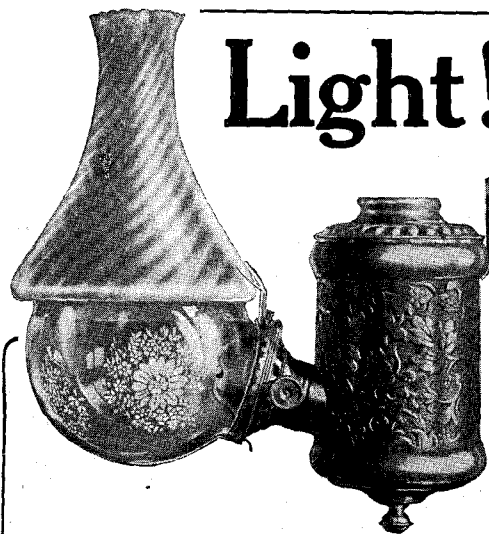
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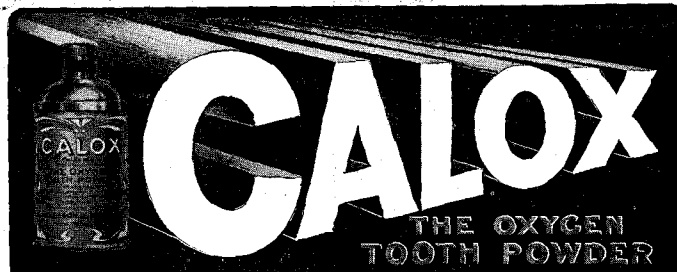
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